The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9849—VOL LVII. THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1868. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th April at Marango, Mrs. JOHN BROUGHTON, of a daughter.

On the 5th instant, at her residence, Brace Cottage, Balmain, the wife of NEIL M'ARA, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd instant, at the residence of her brother, William Stanton, Botany-street, Redfern, JANE, relict of the late Mr. ROBERT ELLISON, timber merchant, in the 64th year of her age.

On the 5th instant, at Richmond, WILLIAM TOWN, aged 31 years.

On the 5th instant, at 19, Smith-street, LOUIS SYDNEY, aged 11 months and one week, youngest son of Mr. H. BRANDS.

On the 6th instant, at his residence, Macquarie House, corner of Bent and High streets, Mr. JOHN GILSON HAND, in the 53rd year of his age.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

BOMBAY,
1230 tons, 275-horse power,
G. C. Burne, commander,

will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 21st May, 1868, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 18th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. 19th May.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney.

Passengers embarking on the return passage within six months after arrival in England, or vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of one-fifth from the amount of passage money.

DIRECT ROUTE TO EUROPE.—The public are respectfully informed that passengers will be able to travel from SYDNEY to SOUTHAMPTON DIRECT, via the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).

STEAM TO ENGLAND, CALIFORNIA, and NEW YORK, via PANAMA,

in conjunction with the steamships of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company, of London, and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York.

The screw steamship
KAIKOURA,
1501 tons register, 500-horse power,
J. W. B. Darke, R.N.R., commander,
is appointed
to leave Sydney for PANAMA,
via WELLINGTON, N.Z.,
MONDAY, June 1st, at 3 p.m.,
with her Majesty's Mails.

Through bills of lading are issued at moderate rates, and shippers may rely on regular delivery, in good order, in schedule time.

This company's steamers leave Sydney on the 1st, and Wellington on the 8th of each month; are due at Panama on the 5th or 6th of the following month, and will form regular connection there as follows:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Leave Colon on the 6th or 7th, arriving at Southampton 26th of each month.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave Panama on 9th, arriving at San Francisco 22nd of each month.

FOR NEW YORK.

Leave Colon 12th or 13th, arriving at New York 20th or 21st of each month.

Passengers booked from all this Company's agencies, at through rates, to Jamaica, St. Thomas, Havana, Trinidad, Vera Cruz, and Demarara.

First-class passengers are allowed 336 lbs. or 20 cubic feet for luggage; second-class, 168 lbs., or 15 cubic feet, which must be delivered at the Company's Office twenty-four hours before the departure of the steamer, when it will be labelled, manifested, weighed, and measured.

All excess to be paid for as measurement goods, without primage.

For full particulars, rates of freight, passage, &c., apply at the Company's Offices.

H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

RETURN TICKETS,

at a fare and a half for the double journey, for Southampton or Panama, available for twelve months.

STEAM TO all NEW ZEALAND PORTS, via MELBOURNE.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail steamship,

OTAGO,
W. J. O. Symons, commander,

will leave for New Zealand, via Melbourne,
At 3 p.m., FRIDAY, May 8th.

Passengers booked for all New Zealand ports.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, Saturday afternoon, at 3; and City of Adelaide, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares—Saloon, £6; steerage, £1 10s.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Williams, this morning, Thursday, at 7; and Coonanbarra to-morrow night, Friday, at 11.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Williams, this morning, Thursday, at 7.

TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday and forwarded per Williams on Monday morning.

TO BRISBANE.—Florence Irving, this afternoon, Thursday, at 6; and Clarence (for passengers only) Saturday afternoon, at 2.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, Wednesday, 20th instant, at 5 p.m.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, about 48 hours after arrival.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, about Saturday afternoon, at 3.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Diamantina, Tuesday, 10th instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of above ports.

No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

NOTICE.—Return tickets, available for one week, issued to the Hunter River at the following rates: Newcastle to Sydney and back—saloon, 25s.; steerage, 15s.; Morpeth, Raymond Terrace, and Clarence Town to Sydney and back—saloon, 30s.; steerage, 18s. Same rates from Sydney.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from 20th April to May 16th inclusive.

FROM SYDNEY TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH:

CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.

MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 11 p.m.

FOR CLARENCE TOWN:

MORPETH, WEDNESDAY, at 11 p.m.

Goods received for

NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH, DAILY;

CLARENCE TOWN, on WEDNESDAYS;

MILLER'S FOREST, on THURSDAYS;

PATERSON TOWNSHIP, on MONDAYS.

FROM MORPETH TO SYDNEY, via RAYMOND TERRACE and NEWCASTLE:

MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.

NOTICE.—Return tickets available for one week issued at a fare and a half.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

STEAM to MELBOURNE, leaving Struth's Wharf EVERY THURSDAY.

The new steamship DANDENONG, just arrived from England, will run in conjunction with the well-known steamship YOU YANGS.

One of them will be dispatched as follows:—

DANDENONG (direct),
THIS DAY, 7th May,
at 5 p.m.,
carrying both passengers and cargo.

FARES:

Saloon	£4	0
Return-ticket	6	10
Second cabin	1	10

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in these vessels, having enclosed cabins for females and families.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES IRVING, on FRIDAY, at 10 p.m.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO MANNING RIVER.—BLACK SWAN, 24 hours after arrival. S. NUTTER, Agent.

STEAMER for BRISBANE WATER, FRIDAY MORNING, 8 a.m., Struth's Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kemble, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kemble, TUESDAY, at noon.
BATEMAN'S BAY.—Kemble, TUESDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA AT HALF THE RAILWAY FARES.

FROM PATENT SLIP WHARF, SYDNEY, at 6, 9, and 11 a.m., 1, 3, and 5 p.m.

FROM PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8.50, 11 a.m.—1, 3, 5 p.m., calling at HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, &c., as per Time Table at each wharf.

To Turban and back only at 4.15, and to Ryde at 6 p.m.

Fares: Cabin, 1s; steerage, 9d; children (return ticket) 6d.

C. E. JEANNERET, Manager.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER.—ISABEL, from Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 10.30, 2.15; Woolloomooloo Bay, 10.45; Watson's Bay, 11.30, 3.

Cabin return, 1s; children, 6d only.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY.—Leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 5.30
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 4.30.

Fares, 1s, each way. Children, 6d.

THOMAS HESELTON.

SHELLHARBOUR.—AGENORIA, THIS EVENING, from Caledonian Wharf. S. Nutter, agent.

ROSAMOND, for SHOALHAVEN, first fair wind. Lime-street Wharf.

SCHOONER Prosperity, for Ballina, Richmond River, Saturday. Chadwick and Smith, Wharf, Liverpool-st.

FOR BRISBANE direct.—The fine schooner UNKNOWN, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will sail in two days.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The fine three-masted schooner YOUNG AUSTRALIAN, J. Griffin, master, daily expected, will, on arrival, have immediate dispatch. J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-st.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The new clipper schooner ROYAL DUKE, 100 tons register, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched in a few days. Shippers are particularly requested to make their arrangements at once, to prevent disappointment.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and Co., Lloyd's-chambers.

COLLEEN BAWN, for BROAD SOUND, (detained by the request of shippers). Positively clears and sails on SATURDAY. Shippers are particularly requested to complete shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward bills of lading for signature at once.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

RITA, for AUCKLAND.—This vessel will tow to sea at 4 o'clock, THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to forward bills of lading for signature, and pass entries at once. Passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodation of this vessel.

For freight or passage apply to J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 324, George-street; Captain, on board; or W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—First Vessel for AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, J. Nearing, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged will be dispatched with her usual punctuality. Shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR WANGANUI.—The well-known favourite trader LADY DENISON, J. Farnie, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Patent Slip Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The new clipper brigantine ENTERPRISE, H. Pollard, master, sails FRIDAY AFTERNOON. Freight or passage apply to C. SCHWIEG and CO., 87, York-street; or on board, at Victoria Wharf. Passengers are invited to inspect this vessel's superior accommodations.

FOR FIJI ISLANDS.—The magnificent steamship ALBION, 1000 tons, Edward Kidney, commander, will be dispatched for Levuka, on 9th May. Has splendid accommodation for saloon and intermediate passengers.

Apply on board, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FIRST VESSEL for FIJI ISLANDS.—The well-known clipper brig, SUSAN, W. A. Hughes, commander, will be despatched from Newcastle in a few days, for LEVUKA and KANDAVA GROUP. Splendid accommodation for passengers, and room for a few tons cargo at moderate rates.

For full particulars apply T. W. WHITE, Esq., Maloney's Cafe, George-street; or GEORGE TULLY and CO., Newcastle.

N.B.—Freights and passages to Newcastle, per H. R. N. S. N. Co., paid by G. T. and Co. April 21, 1868.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper ship HEVERSHAM, 800 tons burthen, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW. Intending passengers are requested to make immediate application to secure berths.

Apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

NOTICE.—Intending PASSENGERS for SAN FRANCISCO can obtain a guarantee of 12 months' employment on the Pacific Railroad by booking through this office, 21, Bridge-street. H. H. Hall, U. S. Consul.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper ship ASHBURTON, 1000 tons, Charles Smith, commander, being under charter will be dispatched on or about the 12th instant. Has splendid accommodation in cabin and steerage. Passengers will be taken in poop on deck at £18 each adult.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, direct.—The A1 American clipper ship GENTOO, 1000 tons, L. Freeman, commander, will have immediate dispatch. This vessel has superior second cabin and intermediate accommodation, being over 7 feet between decks, well ventilated throughout. Carries an experienced surgeon. A very liberal scale of diet provided. A few berths vacant. Early application is necessary to secure a passage.

Apply H. H. HALL, 21, Bridge-street, U. S. Consul, or GEORGE MITCHELL, Newcastle, U. S. Consular Agent.

PASSENGERS to SAN FRANCISCO per GENTOO are requested to inspect provisions and accommodations, THIS DAY, between 2 and 4 p.m., at Campbell's Wharf.

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL DIRECT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 American clipper ship GENTOO, 1000 tons. Intending passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation, berths being now fitted up.

FOR HONGKONG.—The JOHANNE MARIE, Captain C. Schutt, will sail in a few days.

For light freight and passage only, apply to

T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR JAPAN.

The splendid screw steamship ALBION, 1000 tons, Edward Kidney, commander, will be despatched direct for Japan, under steam, on 9th May.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The MATOAKA,
FOR GOLD AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

This fine ship will sail as above on the 9th May. An inspection of the passenger accommodation is specially invited.

Apply on board to Captain STEVENS, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The NINEVEH.—This splendid clipper, having just completed her outward passage in 80 days (in 1867, 75 days), having all her dead weight engaged, will leave for London on or about the 15th June.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to Captain BARNET, on board; or to

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The fine first-class clipper ship FLYING CLOUD, 1139 tons register, H. Hughes, commander, will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, May 27th.

Wool received at Flood's Stores, Circular Quay.

Accommodation for first-class passengers is very superior. The second and steerage are spacious and well ventilated.

Saloon	£50
Second cabin	30
Steerage	18

For freight or passage apply to

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

WANTED, a small VESSEL for Dunedin, Otago, immediately. C. B. Bond, Sussex-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON,
THE BEN LOMOND.

This fine ship will be dispatched as above on the 15th June. Wool received at Flood's Stores.

For freight or passage apply on board to Captain CARGILL; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct, sailing from MELBOURNE punctually on 17th May.—The A1 clipper passenger ship VIMIERA, 1000 tons, J. J. Garden, commander. This fine ship for several years maintained a high character in the Sydney trade for comfort and regularity.

First, Second, and Third Class passengers will be taken. Passage money per agreement.

A liberal allowance made for passage to Melbourne.

For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR LONDON.—The A 1 for 14 years Aberdeen clipper ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 879 tons register, Alex. D. Fernie, commander, has a large portion of her dead weight and wool down; will have immediate dispatch. Has elegant and roomy saloon accommodation.

For freight or passage apply to Captain FERNIE, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON.—FOR GOLD AND PASSENGERS only.—The A 1 clipper ship WOOLLOOMOOLOO, A. Donald, commander, will sail on the 9th May; has well ventilated and superior saloon accommodation.

For passage apply to Captain DONALD, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The ship HYDRA, 585 tons register, Captain D. S. Rich.

The Hydra has been running in the cattle trade between Newcastle and New Zealand for the past two years, and is well known as the most successful ship in the trade. She has carried during the last eight trips over 1700 head of cattle with a loss of only eight head.

She has all her fittings on board, and is ready for sea, and affords a most desirable opportunity to parties wishing to ship stock.

Apply to CHARLES F. STOKES and CO., Newcastle.

COAL CHARTERS for all Eastern ports may be obtained by applying to

THOMAS HALE,
Exchange, Sydney.

WANTED, to CHARTER small VESSEL, for timber trade. F. F. WAY, 93, Harrington-street.

STEAMER WANTED.—Wanted, to charter a STEAMER, suitable for the Auckland, N.Z., trade. State carrying and passenger capacity, consumption of fuel, and all other particulars, to Auckland, care of W. R. Gullick and Co., 141, Pitt-street.

SHIP WOOLLOOMOOLOO, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against the above ship must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, or they will not be recognised.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SHIP NINEVEH, from London.—CONSIGNEES are requested to pass their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay. Any goods not entered at Customs within seven days,—the time prescribed by law,—will be stored at their expense and risk. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, where orders of delivery may be obtained.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

May 1.

SHIP MATOAKA, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, to the undersigned, by noon on FRIDAY, 8th instant, or they will not be recognised.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

SHIP GOLDEN SEA, from London.—Consignees are hereby informed that the above vessel having sustained damage on her voyage to this port, A GENERAL AVERAGE BOND has been prepared, and will be submitted for signature before delivery of any portion of the cargo.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

SHIP GOLDEN SEA, from London.—Captain HARDY will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the crew without his written authority.

FOR SALE, a first-class SCHOONER, well found. 160 tons coals. J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-st.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.

Notice to Members.—A Ballot MEETING will be held at the Club Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, 7th instant, at 8 o'clock precisely.

By order,

G. H. HOWELL, Hon. Secretary.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.

Notice to Yacht Owners.—Handicap Race for the Commodore's Prize, fixed for SATURDAY, the 9th instant.

Entrances must be made not later than noon, THIS DAY, the 7th instant.

By order,

G. H. HOWELL, Hon. Secretary.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—NOTICE TO YACHT OWNERS.—Handicap Race for the Commodore's Prize, fixed for SATURDAY the 9th instant. ENTRANCES must be made not later than noon of THURSDAY, the 7th instant.

By order,

G. H. HOWELL, Honorary Secretary.

ST. ALBAN'S, Five Dock.—A MEETING of the Parishioners, at half-past 7 o'clock, This Evening.

PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL TO MR. W. VIAL.

A MEETING of the Committee will be held at Williams's Metropolitan Hotel, King-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3.30.

Gentlemen holding lists are requested to forward sums with amounts collected to the Treasurers, 488, George-street, before 3 o'clock, TO-DAY.

BUCHAN THOMSON, } Joint Hon.
E. T. PENFOLD, } Secretaries.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.—Members of No. 2 Lodge will MEET, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 o'clock, Purple meeting.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this society will be held in the large room of Williams's Metropolitan Hotel, corner of King and Castlereagh streets, TO-NIGHT, Thursday, 7th May, at half-past 7 o'clock in the evening, to consider important matters in relation to the society.

Office hours, from 10 till 3.

By order of the Board,

JAMES BROWN, Secretary.

Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—The usual monthly MEETING of the Catholic Association for the Promotion of Religion and Education in the Archdiocese of Sydney, will be held at the Catholic Association Office, St. Mary's, Sydney, THIS DAY, Thursday, 7th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m.

EUGENE J. LUCKIE, } Hon.
M. M'MAHON, } Secretaries.

MASONIC.—Newtown Kilwinning 378, S.C., THIS EVENING, 7 o'clock. Raising and Initiations.

UNION LITERARY CLUB.—Usual WEEKLY MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Clark's Assembly Rooms. Business: Debate.

R. TEECE, Hon. Sec.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—SECTIONS, showing the intended permanent levels of Talfourd-street, also of that portion of Glebe Road between Forsyth-street and Eglinton-place, may be inspected at the Council Chambers, and objections to such levels will not be entertained by the Council unless stated in writing, and delivered to the Council Clerk on or before the 30th instant.

By order of the Mayor,

HENRY COLLEY, Council Clerk.

Council Chambers, Glebe Road, May 5, 1868.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Mr. JOHN LEVESON is the only person authorised by me to canvass advertisements for papers which I represent. Should orders be solicited in my name, advertisers will please bear in mind that my Christian name is ARTHUR A. CUBITT, News Agent, Bridge-street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP which has for some time past been carried on by EDWARD FLOOD, of Sydney, EDWARD FLOOD, jun., of Marthagny, and WALTER FLOOD, of Carrabas, under the name, style, or firm of "EDWARD FLOOD AND COMPANY," in the trade or business of Graziers and Sheepfarmers, has expired this day by effluxion of time, and that all debts due and owing to and from the said firm will be received and discharged respectively by the said Edward Flood, of Sydney.

EDWD. FLOOD.

Sydney, 1st May, 1868.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. VIAL.

Those gentlemen who have not yet paid their subscriptions on my List will oblige by sending the same to my Office, 179, Pitt-street, as the Lists are closed.

W. RUSSELL.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

NEWCASTLE.—ANN WHALE, late of Newcastle, England—married in Newcastle, N. S. W.—send name and address to E. COMMINS, Star Inn, Hunter-street, Sydney.

PERSON, who took the UMBRELLA out of railway bus last night, return it to 17, Jamison-street.

TO THE MEMBERS of the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—A vacancy having arisen in the direction by the resignation of M. E. Murnin, Esq., I beg leave to offer my services to supply the vacant seat; and, in soliciting your support, think it desirable to mention that the interest I hold in the institution, on behalf of others, is very considerable, and my personal stake is the largest that the rules of the society admit of.

I have been a member for many years, always taking an active interest in the advancement of the institution, and formed one of the special committee recently, thoroughly investigating the Society's affairs to so satisfactory an issue, after protracted and searching inquiry.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN T. BEILBY.

142, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

MEMORANDUM.

The election takes place on TUESDAY, the 19th May, and should you be disposed to favour me with your vote, it will be necessary that you write such out with your own hand according to annexed form, and forward same as early as possible.

WORDING OF THE VOTING PAPER.

I ..... vote for EDWIN THOMAS BEILBY to fill the office of Director of the Australian Mutual Provident Society.

Dated this ..... day of ..... 1868.

Residence .....

(Signature.)

TO the MEMBERS of the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—GENTLEMEN,—I beg to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the seat at the Board of Directors now vacant by the retirement of Mr. Murnin.

As a member of the Investigation Committee I attended every meeting, and obtained a knowledge of the business of the institution. This knowledge has been increased by my subsequent services as Auditor during the past two years.

The intention of the Committee of Investigation, in reference to elections, was to discourage canvassing in any form. I, therefore, beg that my abstaining from direct solicitation for votes may be excused.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES POWELL.

Custom House-buildings, Circular Quay.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB

TO OWNERS AND BREEDERS OF RACE HORSES.

Mr. BUCHAN THOMSON begs to draw attention to the CLOSING of the following stakes, the NOMINATIONS for which must be made to him NOT LATER than THURSDAY next, May 7th.

RENEWAL of the A. J. C. (Mares) PRODUCE STAKES—Spring, 1871—Mares (now in foal) and the horse by which covered (Produce then three yrs.). No sow must accompany the nomination of each mare, but the nominator is not liable to any forfeit unless the foal be nominated next year.*

THE A. J. C. (Mares) PRODUCE STAKES—Spring, 1870—Now foals (then three yrs.), the produce of mares entered for this race on the 10th May last, and published in BELL'S LIFE IN SYDNEY on the Saturday following.*

THE A. J. C. (Sires) PRODUCE STAKES—Autumn, 1870—Now foals (then two yrs.), the produce of either Lord of the Hills, Kyogle, Flying Fieman, Spartan, Kingston, Archer, Cossack, New Warrior, Corsebus, Stockowner, Bloodale, or Yolverton.

RENEWAL of the (Australian) ST. LEGER STAKES—Autumn, 1870—Now yearlings (then three yrs.).†

RENEWAL of the (Australian) DERBY STAKES—Spring, 1869—Now yearlings (then three yrs.).†

RENEWAL of the (Australian) CHAMPAGNE STAKES—Autumn, 1869—Now yearlings (then two yrs.).

N.B.—Neither the stakes nor half forfeits, in either of the above races, have to be paid until the morning of the race; but in case the first forfeit should be declared it must be paid at time of declaration, otherwise the declaration will not be valid, and the subscriber will be held liable for the half forfeit.

* The date of declaring the first (£2 10s.) forfeit in these races is, on the 1st August, 1867 and 1870 respectively.

† The forfeits in the Derby and St. Leger are reduced to £5 each, if declared by the first Thursday after the Autumn Meeting of 1869, for the former, and on the first Thursday after the Spring Meeting of 1869, for the latter.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—An AGENCY of this Bank is now open at NASHVILLE, GYMPIE CREEK GOLD-FIELD, Queensland.

SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.

Sydney, 2nd April, 1868.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.

By order of the Board,

J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

During the Alterations in the Bank Premises in Pitt-street, the business will be conducted in the Private Dwelling-house in O'Connell-street.

S. MURRAY, Manager.

Sydney, 23rd April, 1868.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL FUND.—The Working Committee of this fund beg earnestly to invite the immediate co-operation and assistance of the residents in the suburbs and the country towns and districts, by organising in their respective neighbourhoods, local committees for the purpose of collecting subscriptions towards this national memorial of gratitude for the preservation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Every assistance and information will be given on application at the Committee Rooms, No. 362, George-street; or by the Honorary Secretaries, ALFRED ROBERTS, Esq., or J. GRAFTON ROSS, Esq.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL FUND.—The committee of the above fund acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the sum of £62 8s 6d from Messrs. LENTON and SMITH, the late lessees of the Prince of Wales Theatre, being the proceeds of the BENEFIT given by them in aid of the Prince Alfred Hospital, on TUESDAY, the 5th May, instant. The committee have also to thank Colonel WADDY, C.B., and the officers of the 50th Regiment for the services of their splendid band on this occasion.

ALFRED ROBERTS, } Honorary
J. GRAFTON ROSS, } Secretaries.

Committee Rooms, 362, George-street, May 6th, 1868.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—Notice is hereby given that an ASSESSMENT of all Lands, Buildings, and other rateable property, within this Borough, at a rate of One Shilling in the Pound upon the assessed value, has been levied, and that the book containing the same is now open to the inspection of those interested.

J. M'DONALD, Council Clerk.

Council Chambers, Balmain, 6th May, 1868.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—TENDERS are required for KERBING and GUTTERING. Particulars may be obtained upon application to the Council Clerk, by whom tenders will be received until noon on MONDAY, the 11th instant.

By order of the Mayor,

HENRY COLLEY, Council Clerk.

Council Chambers, Glebe Road, May 5, 1868.

LAUNCESTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited), TASMANIA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of this LINE from Launceston to Deloraine, being about 43 miles in length.

Plans, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract will be open for the inspection of intending contractors on and after the 1st day of May, 1868, at our Offices, 82, Collins-street West, Melbourne, where full particulars and forms of Tenders may be obtained.

The company is prepared to make monthly payments in cash to the extent of 90 per cent. on the amount of the engineer's certificate for work executed.

Tenders addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for the Construction of the Launceston and Western Railway," may be sent in to the Company's Offices in Launceston up to noon on the 18th day of June, 1868.

The Directors will not necessarily accept the lowest or any tender.

The Company will not supply any schedule of quantities. Contractors are therefore invited to meet at our Offices at noon on the 1st of May, 1868, for the purpose of appointing a surveyor to take out quantities on their behalf.

DOYNE, MAJOR, and WILLETT, Engineers, 82, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

No. 68-36. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 6th May, 1868.

TO GAS FITTERS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 18th instant, for providing and fixing the necessary Gas Pipes, Burners, &c., for lighting Division D of the George-street Markets, in accordance with the specification to be seen at the Office of the City Engineer.

The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 68-36. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 6th May, 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND STONEMASONS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 18th instant, on behalf of the Government, for the performance of the undermentioned work, in accordance with the plan and specification to be seen at the Office of the City Engineer, viz.:—Constructing and completing Steps, &c., to lead from Macquarie-street to the Circular Quay.

The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS.—TENDERS, addressed to the Surveyor-General, will be received to the 11th May next for the Lithographic Drawing and Printing of thirty-two PLANS; the drawing and printing may be tendered for either together or separately. Paper will be provided by this office. For further particulars apply to Mr. Willis, Surveyor-General's Office.

P. F. ADAMS, Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 24th April, 1868.

TO BUILDERS, EXCAVATORS, and MASONS.—TENDERS will be received till 12th instant, for the Basement Story of a House and Premises, in Castlereagh-st. For plans, &c., apply to Mr. NAT. WALLIS, Architect, 77, Bourke-street, North.

TENDERS Required for making a drain. No. 20, Sussex-street.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, 18th May, for ballasting, metalling, and blinding part of the Old Botany Road on the Sydney Common. Specifications with the surveyor, F. H. RUSS, 134, Pitt-street.

TO SHIP OWNERS and others.—TENDERS will be received until noon, on TUESDAY, the 12th current, from persons willing to contract for the REMOVAL from Wollongong harbour to Kiama harbour, of the Government Plant and Material hitherto in use at the works at the former place.

Particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Phillip-street, Sydney; or from the Clerk of Works, Wollongong.

Sydney, 5th May, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. C. H. MAY has, THIS DAY, been appointed the authorised COLLECTOR for E. SANDERS and CO., Barrack-street. E. SANDERS and CO. May 1, 1868.

BALMAIN GENERAL CEMETERY.—This Cemetery, situate at the rear of the Elswick Estate, on the Parramatta Road, is now open for interments. Undertakers and others are informed that the hours fixed for interments are 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Scale of fees, rules, and regulations, and full particulars may be obtained at the office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

February 29, 1868.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company, for the half-year ended the 31st March last, will be payable at the Company's Office on and after FRIDAY, the 1st May, 1868.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.

Sydney, 29th April, 1868.

NOTICE.—All Persons having any CLAIMS against Messrs. MADDEN and SULLIVAN, Commission Agents, 38, Sussex-street, are to send them in by 9th May, 1868, or they will not be recognised.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW SOUTH HEAD ROAD AND ITS VICINITY.

A PETITION, signed by fifty residents and property owners, against the REMOVAL of the PUBLIC LAMP from the front of Mr. Artlett's premises, having been presented to the Council, should any of the inhabitants desire its removal, as intended, they have now an opportunity of addressing the Council to that effect.

W. TAYLOR, Mayor.

Town Hall, Paddington, May 6, 1868.

A CARD.—Mr. E. READING, Dentist, 128, Phillip-street.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, Cook's River Road, the only licensed house in the colonies for the reception of the insane.

G. A. TUCKER.

BY ROYAL AUTHORITY.—Upholsterer and Cabinet-maker.—ANDREW LENEHAN, late of Castlereagh-street, has OPENED his new ESTABLISHMENT at 143, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

C. W. CALDWELL, Retail and Family Grocer, 278, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

D. HUMPHREYS, Tailor, 340, George-street. Black cloth suits, £4 4s; black doe trousers, 20s; doe trousers, 15s; tweed suits, £3 10s; waterproof cloth coats made to order, our own waterproofing.

DR. RICHARDS, M.R.C.S.L., B.A. Oxon, legally qualified Medical Practitioner, N.S.W., intends to commence the practice of his profession in Murrurundi immediately.

ELECTRO-GALVANIC FOUNTAIN.—Its spray is a safe and direct remedy for nervousness, rheumatism.

EDWARDS, C., Practical Phrenologist, 342, George-street. Consultation, 1s.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch offices—Mittagong and Weatherboard.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron

TABLE TALK.

(From Once a Week.)

NITRO-GLYCERINE, concerning which so much painful curiosity has lately been excited, is not quite such a novelty as has been supposed. It was discovered by Sobrero, an Italian chemist, in 1847, and was introduced into this country at least as far back as 1851. In that year we find one Dr. J. E. de Vry describing its properties to the British Association then assembled at Ipswich, and astounding the meeting with its terrible powers, made manifest by placing a drop on a piece of paper and striking it with a hammer. It is a harmless-looking liquid of yellowish brown colour, and slightly sweet aromatic flavour; if swallowed it produces violent headaches. To manufacture it the chemist takes strong nitric and sulphuric acid, and mixes therewith ordinary glycerine, afterwards stirring the mixture with water, when the destructive fluid is precipitated as a heavy oil. Nobel, a Swedish engineer, first applied it to blasting purposes in 1864, and now it is so used in all parts of the world; the extent to which the manufacture is carried must be alarming. Various reports have given its explosive energy as from five to twelve times that of gunpowder. Familiarity with the use of it evidently breeds contempt for its deadly power. While the report of the Newcastle explosion is fresh in our minds, there comes news from America of a still more dreadful catastrophe, brought about by the utter carelessness of a workman employed in making a railway cutting in New Jersey. A canister of the explosive had become congealed by cold, which it does at 40° F., and to thaw it, a stupid fellow took the canister to a blacksmith's shop, and placed it in a vessel of water. To warm the water he thrust into it red hot bars of iron. In an instant the oil exploded, blowing the shop, its contents, and tenants, so completely to atoms, that no trace of their previous existence could be recognised. Eight lives paid the penalty for this mad freak. Nitro-glycerine is rendered harmless by solution in two or three times its bulk of wood naptha; when required for use it is only necessary to add water to the solution, when the oil separates in all its integrity, and can be drawn off for use. The explosive has several "aliases," amongst which are "glonoine," "nitroleum," and "blasting oil."

Science is continually turning out new compounds of such fearful energy for mischief as would appal any but a scientific man, especially when he has not found out the way to control or to safely direct these bottled earthquakes. So the new combination of ideas to which social and political change have given rise has condensed in certain classes of the community terrible latent forces capable of bursting forth with the direst results, not to be controlled by any political wisdom yet at hand. Place the one at the command of the other, and the probable outcome must give us pause.

To destroy society to get a better place in it is a scheme truly Hibernian; and one which only an Americanised Irishman would have had the conceit to attempt.

Among the means adopted for recruiting the Fenian funds, it is said that money was collected under the guise of Peter's pence. Meaning, of course, salt-petre.

There is a colour much in vogue just now called Céladon. It is a sort of dull sea-green—something like green jade; and it plays a prominent part in all French decorations; but chiefly in porcelain. I never met an Englishman who knew the meaning of the term; and I have asked dozens of Frenchmen to explain it, without success. Yet the explanation lies on the surface. Céladon is the name of a personage in D'Urfé's romance of *L'Astree*, distinguished for the extravagance of his love, and from him any languishing lover—soft even to stupidity—came to be called a Céladon. When the tint of a dull sea green was brought under the notice of the fine ladies of France they said that here was their Céladon again. It was a tint characteristic of him,—it had all his *tendresse fade*,—his heavy sort of tenderness,—and it should be called Céladon. Celadon is a colour that has reached the point of tenderness, but it is the tenderness of a neutral tint that does not pretend to be lively.

Professor Church recently made a curious communication to the Chemical Society about the colouring matter of birds' plumage. A certain bird known as the Cape Lory, the *Touracus albocristatus* of ornithologists, has upon its pinion feathers some crimson spots popularly supposed to be blood stains. Mr. Church has extracted the dye from these and analysed it; and, strangely enough, finds that it contains the metal copper in some organic form of combination. No other parts of the feathers besides the red stains gave any trace of the metal. Further experiments are stayed for want of materials. Only a grain and a half of the pigment is procurable from a single bird, at the cost of half a guinea; so that there is not much fear of the poor bird being hunted for the riches it will yield. Perhaps, however, some other denizen of the air carries more precious gifts upon its wings. With the foregoing facts before us may we expect that as we now get the pearl from the oyster we shall some day obtain its setting from the golden plumes of a bird?

Country-fair jugglers exhibit a little instrument which they persuade their dupes will enable them to see through a brick or a board or any other equally opaque body, whereas the fact is that the magic contrivance consists merely of a number of hidden mirrors so arranged that the observer actually looks round the obstruction. Without any magic or jugglery, however, a method has lately been found for virtually looking into the interior of a mass of iron, in order to detect cracks or flaws in its structure. A compass needle is the searching eye. It is well known that any mass of iron held at a certain inclination to the magnetic equator becomes temporarily a magnet. If the structure of the iron be perfect, *i. e.* without breaks of continuity, either external or internal, the mass will behave just as an ordinary steel magnet, and will deflect a compass needle passed around it in a regular and orderly manner. But if there be breaks of continuity there will be corresponding breaks of magnetism, and the needle will be vagarious in its behaviour, always performing some immethodical movement just at the spot beneath which the flaw is situated. Mr. Saxby, R.N., lately proposed to apply the principle to the testing of iron forgings and castings: his proposal was favourably reported on by the Astronomer Royal, and a series of experiments to determine the validity of the process has been prosecuted at the Chatham and Sheerness dockyards. These have been eminently successful as far as they have gone, and give great hopes that one of the greatest difficulties mechanical engineers have to cope with, that of ascertaining the perfection of a weld or the soundness of a casting, will ultimately be removed.

A correspondent who has gone to Abyssinia gives a strange account of the Post Office at Suez. Read it in his own words. "Arrived at Suez about 2.30 p.m.. Most disgraceful mismanagement on the part of the Post Office, or the P. and O. agents. Regular scramble for letters from England and India. All a mere chance whether you ever get your letters or not. Anybody goes and helps himself to whatever letter or letters he chooses to pick out; they are all heaped into an old box without a lid—no one there to superintend; every one scrambling away at this box; intense excitement; many letters torn to shreds."

He also gives a pleasing account of the condition of one of the steam-vessels that ply on this route. "Two steamers awaited us," he says, "the Mooltan and the Bengal. The former is a splendid screw, the finest in the service. The other is a wretched old tub, hardly fit for service. We have to escort her all the way, for fear she should break down." Again: "The Bengal passed under our stern—we are doing half speed to let her keep up." Yet again: "Bengal about twelve miles off, making as usual a prodigious smoke." Once more: "Bengal about fifteen miles astern." The Bengal seems to be the very ship we want to help us on to another Balaklava.

Another correspondent: "Have you ever had your hair singed? That is the last new invention of the hair-dresser. I went to Marsh's the other day to have my hair cut, and was much astonished when I was asked if I should like also to have it singed. 'No thank you,' I said at once and decidedly, feeling rather offended at the notion of being treated like a horse. But then I remembered that the Houyhnhnms are after all a civilised race of being; I proceeded to inquire further into this matter,; and in the end I had my hair singed for eighteenpence. The attendant lighted a long taper, and taking the hair upon his comb tuft by tuft as he had already done in cutting it, burnt all its extremities. The supposition is that the hair so treated is sealed up at the points, becomes more moist and vigorous, and also less liable to split. About this I know nothing. But the process was new to me and I thought it worthy of a note."

A third: "Can you tell me what is the law of supply and demand which makes truffles in London about three times the price of what they are in France? I am addicted to truffles, and now after the frost has set in is the time for them. But why must I pay fourteen shillings a pound for them at the only shop in London where they can be had good, when I see that in France they are selling for five or six francs?" It is not easy to understand the mystery of the prices charged in London for French goods. One of the most singular vagaries of price will be found in the book-trade. By paying ready money we can get a reduction of twopence from every shilling in the price of any English book—that is to say, the shillings will be charged to us as francs. But when we buy a French book, there is a shilling charged to us for every franc which the volume fetches in Paris. Express the difference in the form of a percentage and it comes to this: that the London booksellers allow their customers a discount of nearly 17 per cent on the price of English books, and lay on a premium of 20 per cent on the price of French books."

The Westminster Play is always performed in a dormitory. I know some plays more modern than Terence's, and some actors other than Westminster boys, that would in such a theatre be the right things and the right people in the right place.

Carol at my elbow observes, "If the municipal authorities had not been so vigilant lately in a certain northern town, instead of a dismal but limited catastrophe, science would have been able to contemplate a New Castle in the air." This pun is too obvious; but it reminds me of one of the most extraordinary attempts at rhyme in the English language. More than a dozen years ago a certain Sergeant Longlands was supposed to be possessed of poetic fire, and was induced to publish a poem called "Othello Doomed." The Moor, dying, was supposed to have departed to a place as sooty as himself. The moment he arrived, being in an exceeding bad temper, he began to curse all round. He cursed the locality, he cursed his companions, he cursed the extreme heat of the apartments. Then suddenly he stopped to correct himself. It occurred to him that in such a domicile, anathemas might be a needless superfluity. "Oh," said Othello, as imagined by this untutored genius—

"Oh, but this is sending coals to Castle New,
And *thou*, Beelzebub, accursed be *you!*"

People talk a great deal at the end of the year about making both ends meet. Why not make one of them drink?

An extremely witty man said, the other evening: "Christmas time makes all candid, from orange peel to poulterers." I most humbly confess that I did not at once see the point of this. Laborious study has at length revealed to me the meaning of it, and I now quote it as a curious example of the intricacy of wit which the modern school of punsters affect. How can orange peel be candid? By means of the sugar which crystallises on it. How are poulterers candid? Because at this particular season they like to show their game. But this is to darken sense, to make wit an occult science, and to make necessary for all heads that surgical operation which Sydney Smith deemed to be requisite only for the Scotch.

Happier is another Christmas saying of the same wit. "It is the blessed season of peace and goodwill. Yes: all men are brothers—Cains and Abels."

It is also the blessed season of crackers and mottos. May I conclude this rambling conversation with the motto of "Once a Week," suggested by its title—a good Shakespearian motto, which we hope may prove to be not inappropriate?

"What, keep a week away? Seven days and nights?
Eight-score-eight hours? and lovers' absent hours,
More tedious than the dial eight-score times?
O, weary reckoning!"

Flattery, besides being far more palatable than just praise, is really more honest. Your flatterer makes little or no disguise of his desire to please you, and to make you pleased with yourself, at the sacrifice of his own dignity and many other things. But when Sir Hubert Stanley magnificently doles out his approbation which you are to consider "praise indeed," his thoughts are bent on himself and his own righteousness and impeccability, while he just as keenly expects to be paid for his commodity in admiration of his uprightness as the flatterer who fawns for favours more material, but not a whit more corrupt.

The busy genius of modern benevolence has hit on a minor vent for itself of most peculiar, and, to my mind, infelicitous nature. This is to send round the begging-box for funds enough to furnish forth one ample meal to so many head of usually starving urchins, and there an end. Distend their little corporations once with what they would call a good blow-out, and then leave them to collapse into a fiercer but more bitterly hopeless yearning. Show them for an ecstatic moment the land of plenty; then drop them back into their own bleak and barren region—so many little Tantaluses, steeped to the lips in remembered beer, and gazing longingly at retrospective beef and pudding. We have heard of a One Wine Company without knowing what it meant; but this Pseudo-Philanthropic One Dinner Company—very limited—is plainly and intelligibly a bubble to delude kind-hearted adults and hungering babes.

There was a Norwegian kitchen exhibited in Paris this last year, which was a curiosity in its way. It was a small box well coated with non-conducting substances, on the principle of a refrigerator; only, whereas the object of a refrigerator is to keep the heat out, that of a Norwegian kitchen is to keep it in. Boil water for five minutes and put it into this box. At the end of many hours it will be found to have lost little of its temperature; and meat immersed in the water will be found in due time perfectly cooked. All this is so well known that I need not have repeated the facts. But I remember that the Norwegian kitchen has been praised chiefly as a boon to the poor man. He can cook his dinner with his breakfast fire; he need not have the expense of keeping up the fire till dinner-time, nor the trouble of tending it. The Norwegian kitchen needs no care. Five hours after the meat has been boxed up in it, the dinner is ready. But the same apparatus may equally serve the needs of richer men. The other day, at a covert side, we had a hot luncheon out of one—stewed beef, and *poulet au riz*. The beef and the fowl had in the morning been put each in a tin with boiling water: the tins were put into the Norwegian box; the box was carted to the covert side. That was all. At luncheon-time, we had our victuals smoking hot, and cooked to perfection.

There is, by the way, another contrivance about which great things are promised. Desiccated eggs, which will preserve all the properties of the fresh article for an unlimited period, promise to come into the provision market ere many months have elapsed. A patent has recently been secured for the drying process, and a company in New York has purchased the invention, to work it commercially. The eggs are broken into a trough and beaten up; a number of metal discs are dipped into the albuminous liquid, and become coated with it; these are lifted out and submitted to a current of hot air, which dries the film upon them; and then a number of scrapers come into action and flake off the egg in the form of scales or granules. The preparation thus obtained is said to have all the virtues and flavour of fresh eggs, and may be used in every case where the broken egg is required. All very fine. But one's experience of dried vegetables and other dried articles of food is not very encouraging.

Who is the author of the riddle on cod? It wants polish; but it is clever enough to make one surprised that it is not more generally known. The riddle, it will be observed, is given double.

"Cut off my head, and singular I am;
Cut off my tail, and plural I appear;
Cut off my head and tail, and, wondrous fact,
Although my middle's left, there's nothing there.

"What is my first? It is the sounding sea.
What is my last? It is a flowing river.
And in their mingling depths I wander free.
Parent of sweetest sounds, though mute for ever."

There is an old collocation of figures in the year '68, which has followed that of '67:—

Last year, with its date of ominous figures,
Saw most men's affairs all at sixes and sevens;
While this seems to threaten the law and its rigours;
But from dread six-and-eight—O, protect us, kind Heavens!

I have long been puzzled by a mystery in London which I have at length solved. I happen sometimes to stay in the neighbourhood of Bond-street, and at the small hours of the night I constantly hear, at long intervals, a strange unearthly sound, like a distant moan. When the windows of my room are open, this weird sound is regular in its recurrence; and it would not need a very lively imagination to connect it with the supernatural. Who will guess what the sound means? None but those aware of the fact that in the neighbourhood of Bond-street and Grosvenor-square there still exists the race of old watchmen—the Charlies—who go their rounds in the dead of night crying in sepulchral tones—"Half-past two o'clock—a fine starry night." These wonderful voices heard afar off in the stillness of the night might make nervous people shudder; but I warn novelists who may read these lines not to make use of the incident for a sensation, as I happen to know of three distinct novels in preparation for which it is bespoken.

Geographical readers will not need to be reminded, though others may, that arrangements are pending for a French expedition to the North Pole, initiated by M. Lambert, and advocated by the foremost hydrographers of France. If 600,000 francs are publicly subscribed by the first of July next, the exploring ships will be at once fitted out: if not, the proposal will fall through, and the subscribed money will be returned to the donors. M. Lambert is doing his best to keep up the public interest in his scheme, and no doubt the requisite sum will be forthcoming. The idea of a tri-colour flying from the northern pivot of the globe is not one that Englishmen will relish, seeing how much they have done towards Arctic exploration: but they must remember that when three years ago, Captain Sherard Osborne proposed another English expedition, he received no support. Perhaps, however, the French voyage may be unfruitful. Time must decide. Meanwhile, note that the captain of an American whaler, Long by name, reports in a Honolulu journal that he has reached the high latitude of 73·30, and found there a comparatively summer sea, with very elevated land, apparently of volcanic character, beyond. He saw, in longitude 180°, a mountain which resembled an extinct volcano, and which he estimated at 3600 feet high. The lower lands seemed to be covered with vegetation.

Mr. R. W. Thomson, of Edinburgh, has at length to all appearance succeeded in making a steam locomotive fit for common roads. Hitherto it has been very difficult to use steam power on ordinary roads, for this chief reason—that if the wheels of the engines are made smooth, they fail to bite the road, and slip instead of rolling; while, on the other hand, if the wheels are roughened by spikes or by other means, they destroy the Macadam. The invention of Mr. Thomson, in his New Road steamer, is an exceedingly simple one, and promises to be effective. In a road engine which he has prepared for the island of Java, he has made the tyres of vulcanised indiarubber. They are twelve inches broad, and five inches thick. The engine to which they are fixed weighs between four and five tons, and yet the wheels, when moving over soft bad roads, or across a soft grass field, do not sink in the slightest degree, and scarcely leave their impress behind, owing to the elastic and cushion-like character of the material forming the tyres of the wheels. The trials that have been made with the road steamer in the vicinity of Edinburgh show that a hard rigid material is not necessary for biting power in the wheel tyres. Also that the rubber has an amount of durability beyond conception. No trace of wear has shown itself on the surface of the rubber even though the trials have been made over roads laid with material of the most testing character, such as broken and angular flints. The engine was constructed to draw an omnibus weighing (with its load of say thirty passengers) about four tons, on a level road; but, in one of its trials, it ascended a hilly incline of one in twelve, with a huge steam-boiler in tow, weighing, with its truck, between twelve and thirteen tons. Its speed is from nine to ten miles per hour. Messrs. Fowler and Co., of Leeds, are so satisfied with what they have seen of these trials at Edinburgh, that they are about to test Thomson's india-rubber tyre system for themselves on their own traction engines. But the most hopeful token of success is this, that it is guaranteed by the name of Mr. Thomson, whose inventive faculty has already reached remarkable success. In the late Exhibition at Paris he showed a rotary engine, which is of the most ingenious description, and which has gone further than any similar attempt to show the possibility of producing such an engine—one of the chief puzzles of practical mechanics. He also, if I mistake not, is the inventor of the portable steam crane. He made this machine possible by a very simple expedient—that of placing the steam-engine on the platform of the crane as the counterpoise of the load to be lifted. The engine being then part and parcel of the crane could be moved with it at pleasure.

In the last batch of papers from New York, there is a curiosity. The *Herald* laments the extraordinary increase of suicides in America; seriously sets itself to prove that self-slaughter is a crime; and ventures to publish the arguments of correspondents who, in opposition to this doctrine, insist on the lawfulness of what is called a "voluntary entrance into the other world." What does all this mean? If the facts be as important as they are stated to be, they show an immense change in the Yankee character. Once it was leavened with a creed which implies a disposition utterly averse to suicide. We may speak of Calvinism as gloomy, and find other hard names for it; but, at least, it was never suicidal in its tendencies. A Covenanter could no more than a Mussulman indulge in the Happy Despatch: his first thought in religion is to magnify the Supreme will, until it almost annuls the human. For the suicidal temperament, we must look to a more egotistic faith—to that of the Japanese, for example, or to that of the French. One thing at least we know, that the French, with all their reputation for gaiety, are the most suicidal people of the west; and if the Americans are becoming addicted to suicide, as the New York papers would seem to establish, it shows that here is one point more in which they are taking after French practices. Certainly, it is a wonderful change to note in the history of a great people, that they should begin their course in prayer and fasting, as the elect who bowed in all things to the Sovereign Will, and that at length they should become notorious for their determination not to bring sinners into this world, and for the assertion of their claim to make "voluntary entrance into the other world."

Talking of suicide, we read again in the American papers that the Honorable Elijah Hise has translated himself into another existence, in plain English, shot himself, "because he could not bear to see the ruin of the American Republic." One would be sorry to inculcate the imitation of such patriotism; but it is certain that a good many people, here as well as over the water, would not only not see, but would avert injury to their country by following the chariot-wheels of the Honorable Elijah.

A gloomy friend of mine pretended, the other day, to be astonished at the small number of suicides; then, after a pause, he accounted for it in this melancholy but profound way: "The fact is, that by the time we have discovered the emptiness of life, living has become a fatal habit."

There is a rumour abroad, that, when the 72nd Highlanders were ordered to duty in Manchester gaol, on the occasion of the late Fenian executions, ball-cartridges were served out to them from a stock of ammunition sent down by order of the War officials. The regiment had lately been armed with the Snider rifle; but on examining their cartridges, they found them to be of the old Enfield pattern and size. Impossible to load! So that when the men made their effective display on the roof of the prison they could not have fired had the order been given, and to charge with the bayonet from that position would have been a difficult operation. The Americans sometimes mounted wooden guns, dummies, to mislead the Southern forces as to their strength in Artillery. These shams they called Quakers. This is the first time that the 72nd entitled themselves to that pacific denomination.

Can the Postmaster-General give a valid reason why our penny and twopenny stamps are such embodiments of nastiness? Their colouring pigments adhere but imperfectly to the paper and with the slightest touch come off copiously in the form of a noxious and in all probability poisonous powder. The glutinous mixture on their backs is so nauseous that one shudders to think what it can be made of. And a large proportion of these pernicious concomitants passes down the throats of stamp users, who must in consequence be subjected to a process of slow poisoning by the continuous dosing. True there are several devices for damping adhesive labels, but who uses them? We dare assume that ninety-five per cent. of the stamps consumed throughout the kingdom are wetted in the mouth. The higher priced labels are free from the deleterious qualities; so are the penny stamps of the Inland Revenue Department; so are the cheap stamps over all the rest of the world. What excuse has our Post Office to offer for refusing us a class of labels more decent and more creditable to a civilised country? Expense is an excuse out of the question, seeing how small the extra cost of better ink and gum would be, and how large are the profits—a million and a half a year—netted by the Postmaster-General.

Pantomimes are extinct. The craft to construct this ancient kind of drama is lost. The so-called pantomime is a hybrid monster with the head of a burlesque, to which is added an acrobatic mummery as a tail. This tail is called "the comic business." To afford some idea of what the "comic business" used to be, hear how Grimaldi treated a scene. The prompter in dismay informed the great mime that certain tricks were not ready, nor would be so for at least five minutes. Grimaldi reflected a moment, looked round, saw a pot of porter in the prompter's box. "All right," said he, "send on a boy with that tipple." On went the clown, and following him the boy. Grimaldi soon stole the liquor, and dispatched the bearer. He proposed to drink it. Conscience arrested him. A discussion ensued in gesture between him and Conscience. The discussion grew hot. They quarrelled. He proposed to fight Conscience for the porter. Down he put the pot on one side, and the fight began. At the end of the second round, he took a pull at the liquor. At the end of the third another refresher. Conscience put in "a nasty one" in the wind. He recovered himself by another application, and so on, until when at last Conscience was declared winner, the pot had been emptied. By this time the prompter signalled that the next scene was ready, and Grimaldi limped out of sight, drunk, but repentant. Where be your Novels now?

London has been so completely pulled to pieces, sliced across, and knocked about, that the preservation of a relic of very second-rate interest is something. At the upper end of Baker-street there is a house in which Mrs. Siddons resided, and in it a large room which she had built for herself, in order that she might have space to rehearse her large and magnificent action—the grand school did not play as if it had been let out of a band-box. The Metropolitan Railway (the underground-lings) are making a line between Baker-street and St. John's Wood, and this house seemed to be menaced. But it has been preserved, pointed, painted, and Portman'd—it is to be an office for his lordship's agent. He might put up a mural tablet, "Here stalked the Sarah Siddons," only we never tabulate anybody but churchwardens and generous benefactors. From Mrs. Siddons' balcony, Regent's Park can be seen, and it is a local tradition that Cornwall Terrace was shortened by order of the Regent, in order that her request not to be deprived of her view might be complied with. If so, the boys at the celebrated school which forms the north end of that terrace should have an annual holiday in honour of the lady Sarah who secured them so capital a playground. As we don't seem to know when she was born, the day of her demise, 8th June (1831), will do—youngsters are not sentimental—and the Italian class would say *che Sara, Sara*.

Fine writing is become too scarce. We are deprived of our jests. I must rescue one little bit, however—the description of a woman's face; and I hope we are all grateful enough to M. Léon Cladel for this exquisite delineation:—"Pareilles à des turquoises montées sur cristal, ses prunelles exhalent des lueurs timides qui vacillent sous deux paupières ombragées de cils aussi nombreux et non moins bruns que les sourcils en ogive et jumeaux dont son front, fait de neiges et de roses, est encore rehaussé. Dans sa bouche, arc détendu, nid de perles ourlé de cornalines, s'agite et gazouille une espièglerie sans malice."

One day last week, M., who is proud of his good memory (he might, of course, be as reasonably proud of his good digestion), inflicted a recitation of at least twenty lines on an unoffending dinner party. Ironically thanked, he aggravated the offence by quoting the celebrated passage from Hallam, who, commending the learning of as much poetry as possible by heart, says, "These who have known what it is when afar from books, in solitude, or in travelling, or in the intervals of worldly care, to feed on poetic recollections, will feel the inestimable value of committing to the memory in the prime of its power what it will easily receive and indelibly retain." But the company was unconciliated, and Mr. Brooks, of Sheffield, proposed M.'s health, wishing him in Hallamshire.

The wildest piece of table-talk was surely that of the man to whom a lady complained of her upholsterer, for not having come for a table that needed repair. "Madam, he is an uncome-for-table person."

It has, I believe, been gravely asserted by a Russian author that whenever a Russian has his pocket picked in England, he is always sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, whilst the thief is allowed to go free. However absurd this assertion may seem, there is, or at least there may be, some ground for it. It is related that some years ago, before the Criminal Justice Act came into operation, the captain of a Russian merchant vessel, whilst passing through Cheapside, had his pocket picked and his handkerchief stolen. The supposed thief, a lad, was arrested and taken before a magistrate. He was committed for trial, and the witnesses had to be bound over to appear that day fortnight and give evidence. The form of recognisance is to appear or to forfeit £100 to the Queen. To this the Russian objected. His vessel was to sail next day for Odessa. Her crew was on board, and by the terms of his charter-party he must sail. The magistrate had no choice. He could not try, neither would he discharge the prisoner. The Russian must enter into the recognisance or go to prison. The latter alternative he preferred, for then the owners of the vessel would know he was not to blame; and thus to prison he was sent. On the other hand, the friends of the prisoner, alleging his innocence, went before a judge at chambers, and procured his liberation on bail. At the termination of the fourteen days the sittings at the Central Criminal Court were held. The Russian captain was brought up in custody. The accused, forfeiting his bail, did not appear, whereupon without explanation the Russian was discharged after having suffered fourteen days' imprisonment. Surely a foreigner would be justified, if he judged our law by its anomalies, in doubting its wisdom and justice.

We talked of suicide last week. There is an excellent French saying: "I do not understand suicide. Life is too short for one to have time for impatience with it."

"To despise men as they deserve one must be a woman, and know them as women know them," said Madame N. "And women?" replied Monsieur B. "to esteem women at their proper value?" "Still," says Madame, "you must be a woman."

Too much faith must not be put in the figures of statisticians or the assertions of bills of health. According to a report of the Sheerness health officers, Dr. Buchanan, of the Privy Council Office, has stated, after a careful examination, his conviction that there are fewer cases of consumption in his town than in any other in England, and that it is one of the most salubrious in the kingdom. Very gratifying to those who, as some wag has said, are compelled by sheer necessity to dwell there. But the absence of consumptive patients happens to be accounted for in a manner not flattering to Dr. Buchanan's perspicacity, by two medical men of the place, who state that the ague is very prevalent there, and that they always endeavour to remove their patients as soon as possible to more genial localities.

Meteorologists have laboured hard to verify the popular belief regarding the moon's influence on the weather; but their researches have generally led to negative results. Mr. Park Harrison, one of the latest and most persistent enquirers into the subject, has, however, just arrived at a more positive conclusion, one which is interesting as a matter of science, and curious because it is paradoxical. The collation of a large mass of observations has revealed the fact that, when the moon is at first and third quarter, the temperature at the earth's surface is respectively above and below a certain average, so that there is manifested a tendency in the moon to warm the earth at the first quarter, and cool it at last quarter, slightly it is true, but still perceptibly. Now, at first quarter the sun has been shining a short time, and last quarter a long time, on the face of the moon turned towards the earth. Hence, and here is the paradox—the cool moon warms the earth, while the warm moon cools it. A scientific philosophical explanation can, however, be given of the anomaly. The fact is that the moon, by warming the upper regions of the atmosphere, lightens or evaporates the clouds floating therein, the earth's heat is thus permitted to radiate and pass away into space, and the lower strata of the atmosphere in consequence become cooled. This effect reaches its maximum at the time of the moon's third quarter, and falls to its minimum at that of first quarter, and hence the comparatively high and low temperature at these times.

A correspondent writes about the pinion feathers of the Cape Lory. I had spoken of these (January 4, 1868) as spotted with crimson. He says there are no spots; "There are thirteen or fourteen feathers in each wing, deep crimson; the last four or five taper off to deep green. I have shot these birds on the Eastern Frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, and during rain they are always found with tightly closed wings, securely sheltered from the wet. And why? Water will extract the crimson colour! a fact I have proved; for, on placing a feather in a glass, the water becomes tinged a beautiful rose colour. I believe this fact is but little known."

Another correspondent raises a question as to scientific fame: "*Qui facit per alium facit per se* is a good maxim in law, and a convenient one—though with much risk of abuse—in art: but it should be expunged from the language of science, or false fame may be acquired and honours bought, not won. Here is a case in point. An astronomer at Marseilles, Stéphan by name, has gained some renown for celestial discovery: one planet of our system, at all events, will go down to posterity coupled with his name as its discoverer. It comes out, however, that instead of searching the heavens himself, M. Stéphan pays another eye to do the laborious work, and, if anything is found, puts forth the find as his own! This was actually the case with the planet referred to. Although some French savans are indignant at this conduct, the head of astronomy in France sanctions and attempts to justify it." Who is right? Of course a good deal will depend on the precise facts. Our correspondent seems to decide against M. Stéphan. But the case is by no means clear.

I find a profound calculation in one of the French papers. It is proposed to start a company in Paris to dig for gold in the cemeteries. What gold? That which has been used in stopping teeth. There are buried in Paris every day more than 125 persons. It is reckoned that of these at least ten have auriferous jaws, and that in these ten there may be an average of ten auriferous teeth. So the calculation proceeds, and Paris is threatened with a resurrection company. If the average of gold-filled teeth which the promoters of the company count upon, seem to be too great, let me state a London fact which seems to corroborate their expectations. I remember once looking into the accounts of one of the best known clubs in Pall Mall—what matters which?—the Mental, the Continental, the Alimental, the Ornamental, or Regimental? I was much struck with one item in the annual expenditure—£10 for tooth-picks. "Into what a nest of hollow-toothed old fogies have I fallen," methought. These be the sort of jaws in which our Paris friends expect to find the gold deposits.

There was a celebrated pigeon-shooter. He was an excellent shot; but owing to defective vision, he shot indifferently when he had no glass in his eye. There was a great match, and he (let us call him P.) was there, glass in eye. It may be that he took sweet counsel with friends; it may be that, like the Irishman, he was too clever to let any one into his secrets, and conspired by himself. But he stepped forward to take his place, and just as he raised his gun, his glass fell from his eye, struck the lock, and was smashed. He used the worst of language, but said that he should shoot. Betting instantly and largely altered, and heavy odds were laid against him. Which odds being taken, he took out another glass, and slew all his pigeons.

There is a pretty saying of Dr. Johnson's, which one may be excused for remembering in these Fenian times. "The Irish are a very fair people: you never hear one of them speak well of another."

You talk of the selfishness of bachelors; why—there is not a married couple in existence who would not skin their dearest friends to make shoes for their children.

If the proverb *in vino veritas* be correct in more than a Tupperian sense, it is a pity wine merchants don't distil a little of it out to flavour their advertisements.

A fact for teetotallers. Dean Stanley has just published a new book on Westminster Abbey. Like everything he does, it is delightfully written, with a finish of style which is in these days rare. In looking over its pages I came upon a fact which I had either forgotten, or never known—probably the latter. I should imagine that the fact is little known, for it would have been ridden to death by this time if it had been within reach of teetotal intellects. The Dean has to speak of Harry the Fifth, whom he describes as up to his time the greatest of English kings. Then he goes on to say that this great king—the Prince Hal of fame, who had caroused with the Falstaffs of his age, and knew the worth of good wine—would, had he conquered France, have destroyed all its vines, that he might put an end to drunkenness.

A pensive young ritualist stated, the other day, that he thought of adopting the tonsure. "Certainly," said I, "the French proverb tells you on what heads we learn to shave."

Some painters are not altogether devoid of intellect. The following couplet was made, in the course of a single morning, by an R.A., who does not like criticism.

Read those art critics' bosh. Be sick. And then
Would you be sicker, talk unto the men.

When I hear the whispering confidences of two lovers, called "spooning," I am ashamed of my age, and shudder at the future of a generation in whose breasts passion seems to resolve itself into imbecility. Surely it is not going to be with us as in France, when Collé wrote

L'amour est mort in France.
C'est un
Défunt;
Mort de trop d'aisance!—

which may be interpreted,

Love is gone quite dead in France.
I fear
'Tis clear
He died of too much complaisance.

Macaulay is said to be the author of the riddle on cod, quoted some weeks ago; and the following is said to be a more correct version of it.

Cut off my head, and singular I act;
Cut off my tail, and plural I appear,
Cut off my head and tail, and—wondrous fact—
Although my middle's left, there's nothing there.

What is my head cut off? The sounding sea.
What is my tail cut off? A flowing river.
And in their mingling depths I wander free;
Parent of well known sounds, though mute for ever.

Here also is another good riddle built on his model:—

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1465153

Cut off my head, and lo! I give consent;
Cut off my tail, and ha! I mock you still;
Cut off both head and tail: with life unspent
E'en *in articulo* my place I fill.

What is my head cut off? An aspiration!
My tail? An interrogatory cry!
But stranger than all this is my creation,
For in the act of being made I die.

The *Times* quoted from *Trubner's American Record* a statement that Mr. Charles Dickens has sold to Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, the great publishing firm at Boston, the copyright for America of a new story, "but," continues the *Record*, "the American copyright law, we believe, does not give copyright to foreigners. We fear, therefore, that the large sum which the publishers have paid for the work will not protect it against their rivals in the States." This is an error. It should be known that the American copyright law gives copyrights to residents, whether they be foreigners or not. The Act of Congress, 1831, gives an author the right to print and publish such book, provided he is a citizen of the United States or a resident therein. A foreigner may also sell and assign an unpublished manuscript to an American citizen, who, then being proprietor, may register the same in the District Court of the United States as his property. In such wise, Messrs. Ticknor and Fields may become as fully possessed of Mr. Dickens's book as if he were an American citizen capable of registering it on his own account. But by this sale and registration the British copyright would be forfeited. As there is no International Literary Treaty between the two countries, it has been decided that the existence of copyright in the one renders such work *publici juris* in the other. Simultaneous publication is another question; the effect of this process has never been decided, but sound lawyers are of opinion that between the two stools the author would come to the ground.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(From the Government Gazette, May 5.)

The following Hydrographic Notice is published for general information.

[The information in this notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the sailing directions, and compared with the chart when the ship is navigating the parts to which it refers.]

Hydrographic Notice.—[No. 2.]

AUSTRALIA DIRECTORY, VOL. II.

NOTICE 2.

The following additional information, having reference to the navigation of the inner route to Torres Strait, and corrections for the charts of the east coast of Australia, has been received from Commander George S. Nares, of H.M.S. Salamander, 1867:—

SHEET XVI.

Magnetic Island to Double Point.

The Zebra Shoal, and the shoals marked "E.D." (or existence doubtful) and "P.D." (or position doubtful), in its neighbourhood, have been carefully looked for in fine clear weather without success.

The discoloured water, which is very prevalent in this part of the inner route, has been, it is believed, frequently mistaken for reefs.

Northward of Brooke Islands a current sets to the northward with varying strength, dependent on that of the S.E. trade wind.

Southward of the islands the tides are regular, the flood setting to the southward.

SHEET XVII.

Double Point to Cape Tribulation.

A vessel coming from the N.W. in misty weather (which is very prevalent on the whole of the coast) is liable to mistake the point west of Cape Grafton for the real cape.

This point is therefore now named False Cape, and the hill, 1371 feet high, immediately S.W. of Cape Grafton Peak, Grant Hill.

The Trepang fishers frequenting this part of the coast have lately reported a harbour a few miles northward of Double Point, but it was not examined by Commander Nares. Commander Simpson, R.N., who assisted in the survey of this coast in H.M.S. Rattlesnake, states that there was only one fathom water on the bar.

The current running to the northward towards Green Island Reef and the Trinity Opening, are very dangerous, and require to be guarded against in misty weather or at night. Green Island and the vegetated sand-bank on the N.W. of it are good marks by day.

SHEET XVIII.

Cape Tribulation to Cape Flattery.

The Peak of Monkhouse Point open eastward of Mount Cook leads clear of C. and D. Reefs.

The Salamander frequently passed close to the shoal marked "P.D. 1855," between E and Turtle Reefs, and the shoal marked "E. D." east of conical rock, both the commander and navigating officer being at the masthead, without any appearance of a reef being seen.

SHEET XIX.

Cape Flattery to Cape Sidmouth.

Vessels proceeding by the route between No. 1 Reef (dry) and Look-out Point, should, in order to clear the shoal north of Cape Flattery and the foul ground south of No. 1 Reef, keep Capes Bedford and Flattery in one, until High Rock is seen between South Direction Island and Rocky Islets (wooded); then steer W. until the two isles (low and wooded—touch Cape Flattery; then N.W. for Look-out Point, passing about a mile from the point, or midway between the point and sandbank.

Round Hill kept on with "End of Range" westward of it clears the shoal ground on the north side of Look-out Point; when Look-out Peak is seen between the two peaks of Cape Flattery, keep it so, and this mark will lead up to the Howick Group.

There appears to be a good channel between No. 1 sandbank and No. 2 reef (covered), but it requires to be examined. No. 2 reef, which formerly appeared on the charts, does not exist.

The sand-bank on No. 1 reef shifts: it usually shows well above water, but it may occasionally be covered at high tide.

All the sand banks on the reefs in the Inner Route that are not vegetated are liable to shift; therefore, complete dependence cannot be placed on them as sea marks. They are sometimes seen well above high water, and on again passing in a month's time the sand having been distributed over the reef, the bank is scarcely seen, even at low water.

The sand patch on the coast inside Lookout Point is not readily distinguished from a number of similar ones, except when seen from the northward.

The neighbourhood of the Megara Rock—whose exact position is doubtful—and the shoal marked "E. D." south of I. Reef, has not been examined.

The rock reported off Barrow Point has been searched for without success. Commander Nares believes in its existence, having confidence in the judgment of Captain Edwards, of the ship Woodlark, who reported it.

The high rock between Cape Melville and the Channel Rock is now named the Boulder Rock. It is about 30 feet high, and should not be mistaken by strangers for the Channel Rocks north of it.

A special look-out was kept for a newly-reported rock, between Clack Island and Cape Flinders, whilst passing the locality at low water spring tides on a fine day. Three patches of discoloured water were seen S.W. of Clack Reef, looking so like reefs that a boat was sent to examine the neighbourhood, but no shallow water could be found.

The Salamander has so frequently passed close to the spot indicated, that Commander Nares considers the reef does not exist.

The night course from Cape Flinders round Princess Charlotte Bay requires revision. Instead of turning abruptly N.W. ½ N., as given in the chart, it is recommended to keep in 7 fathoms water, altering course as requisite, and the lead will guide the ship directly towards No. 1 Islet—low and wooded. This track has been tried several times by the Salamander, and never found to fail.

The sets of the tide in the northern part of Princess Charlotte Bay are irregular, and require care. Near the Claremont Group the flood tide sets south, ebb to the N.E.

The shoal mentioned in the Australia Directory, Vol. II., page 187, and said to have been seen W. by S. ½ S. 3½ miles from N. sandbank, was not seen from the Salamander.

SHEET XX.

Cape Sidmouth to Cape Grenville.

The shoal marked "E.D.," between the Dugdale and U. reef, was not seen from the Salamander, but a patch of reef extends north from the sand-banks on U. reef, or else the sand has shifted further south.

The beacon on Y. reef was standing when the Salamander passed it in July, 1867. The sand on the reef only shows at low water.

Mr. Bowman, of the brig Caroline, reports a rock on the following bearings: Restoration Island, W. ½ N., and Sandy Isle, N. by W.

A single low mangrove bush marks the S.E. extreme of the Piper Islands Reef, and is a good mark on entering the passage, except at high water spring tides, when it must be covered.

Allowance should be made for a strong current setting N.W. towards the Home Islands. A sailing vessel should keep well to windward after passing M. Reef.

SHEET XXI.

Cape Grenville to Booby Island.

Commander Nares recommends that the track north of Cockburn Reef should be continued to the eastward of the reef, the vegetated sand bank on the north-west end of which is a good mark.

The north extreme of the Cockburn Reef is very badly defined as seen from the deck or aloft, and therefore extremely dangerous. The wreck of the "Sir A. Campbell" has long disappeared. Another wreck is on the reef two miles farther south; strangers might easily mistake this for the one marked on the chart, and haul up too soon.

As this new wreck will soon be broken up, it is recommended that it should not be marked on the chart, and that the wreck of the "Sir A. Campbell" be expunged.

There is foul ground close to the north-west end of Z Reef.

The two sand-banks in latitude 10·57 S., longitude 143·9 E., have a clear passage of 1½ mile between them; but there appear to be some inaccuracies in the chart in this neighbourhood. The sand-bank marked in the chart about two miles east of them is placed too far west; it has two small sand banks to the northward of it, but their positions were not determined.

The Outer Barrier Reef between the Olinda and Pandora entrances is innacurately delineated on the chart. There is no continuous reef between the two entrances, but a number of detached patches overlapping each other, which at a short distance at sea would appear continuous.

There is apparently deep water over the projecting reef in latitude 11·20 S., and longitude 144·4 E.; but the tide race was very heavy on it as the Salamander passed to leeward.

The Pandora entrance is well defined and easily found, as the continuous reef from the southward ends abruptly at a vegetated sand-bank. The instructions in the Sailing Directions for entering cannot be improved.

The Olinda entrance is the northernmost opening in the Barrier Reefs, near Raine Island Passage; it is well marked by the continuous reef north of it, but this entrance cannot be recommended unless ships are very far to leeward. In entering, the reefs on the north side of the entrance should be kept close on board on the starboard hand; with a good lookout from the mast-head, a ship can safely enter at any time before noon, after which the sun will be too far ahead. The sand-bank, five miles north of Raine Island, is on a detached reef, with a passage on each side of it, but coral mushroom heads are numerous in the neighbourhood.

The line of heavy breakers marked on the chart north of Raine Island are reefs; the Salamander passed close to leeward of them.

The bight in the Great detached reef has good anchorage in 8 fathoms water, but the coral mushroom heads are numerous, and require special care to avoid them. There are a greater number of patches and mushroom heads on the west edge of this reef, bordering the 100-fathom line of soundings, than are marked on the charts.

The Middle Banks—Blackwood Channel—are a collection of small patches, with apparently deep-water channels between them.

The two easternmost sand-banks are small, and are covered at half tide. The westernmost bank is the largest: the 3-fathom patch S.W. of this sand-bank has deep water round it, and is dangerous, being near the line of route. Shallow water was seen half-way between this patch and the Lynemouth Rock, which latter is correctly placed.

A patch of discoloured water, apparently a reef, was passed, bearing N.E. ¼ N. from the North Hardy Island.

The sand-banks, on the east extreme of Cockburn Reef, were dry at low water neaps. The shoal patches to the northward were indistinctly seen.

On passing the north extreme of Cockburn Reef it was observed from aloft to be very badly defined, and consequently indistinct; it is therefore a bad turning point.

A clear passage was found east of T Reef, the sand-bank at its north-west end being vegetated, is a good mark, but the passage requires further sounding. There is, also, apparently a clear passage south of T reef and bank, between it and the smaller sand-bank. Special care is required in proceeding either from the Ashmore or Middle Banks, until clear of the Cockburn Reef. If a passage south of Sir Charles Hardy Islands were found to exist, which is probable, it would be most valuable.

Outer Barrier Reefs.—The Raine Island beacon, being whitened by long exposure to the weather, is very indistinct, and difficult to make out in hazy weather.

The Jardine River, in latitude 10·55' S., longitude 142·10' E., has at low tide fresh water close within the east side of the entrance, when boats can fill from alongside. There is good anchorage in 6 fathoms within 200 yards of the sand-spit running off the east side of the entrance, with the end of the spit bearing from South to S.W. Mootee Headland, about 200 feet high, being the west extreme of the high land which extends to the S.W. from Cape York, is very conspicuous. The entrance to the river is 2½ miles west of the headland. There are no shoals south of a line from Barn Island to the Jardine River; the coast may be safely approached, but between Mootee Head and the river the 3-fathom line extends three-quarters of a mile from the shore. The sands, inside the river, shift with the tide, but there is no bar outside.*

The Jardine River rises on the east coast near Pudding Pan Hill. It is subject to heavy floods during the N.W. monsoon (December to March), but when visited in the S.E. monsoon in 1866 it had an average depth of four feet above the tidal influence. Boats can only enter at half tide, as at low water the sand washing down by the stream forms numerous shifting bars, with not more than one foot of water on them for 3 miles from the entrance.

WINDS and WEATHER experienced in H. M. Ship Salamander, during Seven Voyages in the Inner Route between Sydney and Cape York.

Between Sydney and Brisbane, within 30 miles of the coast, the winds are local, the belts extending north and south for about 100 miles.

The remarks at pages 283-4 of vol. 2, Australian Directory, 1864, were found correct.

From latitude 25·30 S. to 21° S., strong S.E. winds, with misty weather and a heavy sea, blow for a period of two or three weeks, and are followed by calms and light easterly winds, with very fine clear weather, for about the same time. With the barometer above 30·00 inches, S.E. winds may be expected, and when it rises to 30·20 inches a strong breeze will set in from the same quarter for some days, usually accompanied by a bank of clearly defined white lumpy clouds, with a misty horizon.

From latitude 21° S. to 18·30 S. is a finer region, with south-easterly and northerly winds alternating.

From latitude 18·30 S. to 10° S. a strong S.E. trade generally blows, except from December to March, when the winds are sometimes light and variable, with rain squalls, as Cape York is approached.

The N.W. monsoon does not blow with any strength on the east coast, south of Cape York; but continuous rain may be expected in the neighbourhood of the Cape from the middle of December to the end of March. In that season there is less rain and stronger N.W. winds at Darnley Island.

The remark that the current to the southward of Moreton Bay sets to the northward in winter was not found to be correct.

A falling barometer, with dirty weather from the S.E., is the precursor of a circular storm travelling from the N.E. The wind commences at S.E. and will shift to the East and N.E., when the weather will clear up and be followed by a fine N.W. wind off the land. One of these storms was experienced in the neighbourhood of Port Denison on the 3rd and 4th March, 1867, doing much damage. Another storm passed north of Brisbane on the 27th and 28th April, 1867, when the barometer fell from 29·90 inches to 29·80 inches in four hours, wind increasing from E.S.E., with very thick squally weather; it continued to fall for sixteen hours, when it was 29·27 inches, blowing a very heavy gale from the eastward; the gale then shifted to north, and the barometer commenced rising; for sixteen hours it blew from the north in squalls, force 2 to 7, after which the gale passed off, leaving the barometer standing at about 29·70 inches, with fine weather, and wind blowing from the N.W.

These latter observations were made whilst the ship was anchored under the lee of Moreton Island, Brisbane.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
January, 1868.

* See Chart.—Torres Strait, Western Channels, No. 2375.

A musical dog in New Albany, Indiana, plays on the piano and howls. There are also "dogs" at large in England, unfortunately, who play on the piano and howl.—*The Orchestra.*

MISS MAYDEW'S CHIGNON.

(From the New York Ledger.)

WHEN the strife between North and South was at its height I was wounded, and at the moment when it seemed most necessary for me to defend my country, put entirely out of the way of doing so. Through the kindness of General —— I received the post of —— Stop a bit. It can't matter to you what I was or where I was placed. Enough that at a certain Southern city, which fell early into our possession, there was established an office through which every one must pass and be examined before entering or leaving that quarter of Dixie's Land, and I was entrusted with an important post in this office. It was dull work to be sure, while the artillery was roaring hard by, and the boys in blue and the boys in grey hard at it. But I was thankful to do something for our side, and I tried to do my best.

One or two lank rebels were discovered to have padded themselves with quinine, or to have despatches in their boots or up their backs, and more than one suspicious character was detained until his power of mischief for the present was over. And we were suspicious even of women. Indeed I had become as I had felt, quite bearish and vulgar, and looked at all human beings who passed through the office as bearers of rebel stores and information, when one day a lean old gentleman, with a doubtful eye, came into the office for a pass to visit his son in ——. The moment I set eyes on him I felt sure that he was a smuggler. I spoke to him sternly and he quailed. I ordered him to be searched. Nothing was found upon him; and then I informed him that he had better be careful, for I knew him, and allowed him to go into a condition compounded of rage and alarm. "That's an arrant rebel, Brown," I said to my clerk. "We must keep an eye upon him."

And then we stood at the window looking at a cloud which arose thick over the distant hills, but which was not, as we knew, the forerunner of coming rain, but the sign of present battle. The window was open, and we could hear as well as see. While we looked we heard a sobbing, and cast our eyes down. Below the window stood a very small young lady, perhaps seventeen years old. She was dressed in black silk, with several rows of flouncing, and had upon her head a round hat, beneath which shimmered a golden chignon. She had a waxbead necklace around her neck, and earrings in her ears, and she was knocking at the door. I opened it; and her first salutation was—"Oh, please don't kill me!" "Good heavens, madame!" I cried, "do I look so furious?" "No," she said, timidly; "you are very nice. But then I am afraid of soldiers—and I can't help being a Southern girl—and —— Oh, my! those guns ain't loaded, are they? I am so afraid of guns."

We calmed her fears, and she told us her errand. She wanted to go to ——, to see her grandmother. "She's rich you know," she said. "And I have to go often. I haven't got anything for President Davis, indeed I haven't. You may look in my pocket if you please, only don't shoot me. See—there's a handkerchief, and my knitting, and a pocketbook—that's all. I'll show you the basket if you like. Two bottles of cider and a pie. They're for grandma. Will you have to search me?"

Search her! No one there would have dared to do it. We were one and all anxious to soothe her. We gave her the pass, and promised—as she begged us—that she should always go to see her grandmother when she chose. What a little darling she was. How pretty, how sweet, and how young. Old A., whose head was as white as age could make it, said he was "in love with her already." And young B. was, and did not say so. As for myself, I felt romantic all the afternoon, and thought how sweetly the wearied soldier might rest on such a gentle bosom, etc., etc., until business drove the girl out of all our minds for a time.

Certain information had been conveyed to the rebels, and they were amply supplied with quinine and opium; and the information, as well as the medicines, had both certainly come through our office. We were reproved for carelessness. "The thin old fellow is at the bottom of it, I know," I declared. "He was not carefully searched. If he comes again we'll know how to attend to him." And that day he did come—that very day—on his return trip. We pounced upon him. We searched him. We ripped the lining out of his coat and out of his vest, and the soles off his boots. We combed his hair; we shook him; we did everything but skin him. B. in his youthful zeal proposed an emetic. Finally we let him go. Of course he would have nothing on his return. We were idiots. "But he's the man, mark me," said Old A.; and he and I assented.

Following him came Flora Maydew, our terrified little rebel. Almost as fearful as before—but not quite—especially when I was in question. We were very good, she told us, and her grandma was better; the rheumatism was not so bad in the left shoulder, though it was dreadful in her right elbow. "I used to take toll in kisses from the girls in going over a bridge,' said old A., "and by Jove I've a mind to exact it from her." And young B. blushed. That day a stupendously stout Southern gentleman dwindled down to nothing in our hands, and we captured some articles intended for the aid and comfort of the rebels, as we unrolled him. But nothing was conveyed through our office to the enemy. Of that we were sure.

Flora Maydew went to "her grandma's" again, with worsted stockings in a basket, and was kind enough to stop and talk awhile. She told me in confidence that she liked me better than the other two. "The old gentleman is so big and funny," she said. "And the young one is cross, isn't he? But you are always polite. Besides, I'm sorry for you. Did you have your arm shot off, and did it hurt, and did you mind it much? I should have screamed, I know. Don't you wished you'd stayed at home?" And then she went away with the basket on her arm. She was so pretty! No mind, of course; but we men don't like that in a woman—just such a silly little darling as had always been my ideal of perfection. Whether when peace returned and a patriot could forget war in love, I could win her heart, became the greatest and most important problem I had ever striven to solve, for now I saw her again, and still again, and she gave me shy sweet looks, and was very plainly not disposed to hate me. I took to writing poetry between times, and was really very much in love.

A great lumbering fellow, six feet high, and a yard across the shoulders, with health wounds that not disturbed, and the voice of a trumpet. I surely was a contrast to tiny, blushing, lisping little Flora Maydew, and that perhaps was why I loved her.

But one day, as I was dreaming over a sunny future, some one dashed up to our post on horseback, dismounted, and rushed furiously in. It was General ——. He was in a state of mind that transcends description. Again, had aid been furnished to the rebels, and it had come past our post without a doubt. "If the thing happens again," roared the General, "more efficient officers must fill your posts, gentlemen. Either your loyalty or your sagacity are questioned at head quarters." We were thunderstruck. Our loyalty! Ours! Good heavens! "Confound it, sir," shouted Old A., when the General was gone, "whatever he may say, we'll keep that lean rebel when he comes again, and we'll search every man, woman, and child as they have never been searched before." "Can we be more careful? Can we do anything more," I asked. "We can refuse all passes and detain every one," said Old A. And we were ferociously particular for a week, and at the end of it our rebel of the lean and anxious countenance returned. "Only the illness of my poor son forces me to brave your insults," he said.

But we gave him no pass, and ferociously ordered him into captivity. Scarcely was he incarcerated when Flora Maydew came. She was in tears. Her dear grandma was worse—perhaps would die. She had some wine for her, and a quilted bedgown in the bundle. She wouldn't be back until she was better or worse. She wept abundantly and came back to ask Old A. if he would like to look in her pocket. We gave her her pass as usual. I opened the door and followed her out. I took her basket from her. "I will carry it a few steps," I said, but when we were out of hearing I paused. "Miss Maydew," I said, "we are enemies, I suppose—but only in one sense, in all others I am your friend from my heart." She said—"I know you're kind to me." "Some day, when this war is over there will come a time when we shall think of home and fireside," I said. "I have none yet. Miss Maydew, could you like a one-armed soldier enough to be the pride and joy of his heart? I love you, darling. Do you like me at all?" She looked up into my eyes. "It's naughty to talk of anything else while grandma is sick," said she. I glanced around. Too many were looking; I dared not kiss her. "God bless you," I said.

Just then came a quick step behind me; and young B. touched me on the shoulder. "Please to step back to the office," he said—"Miss Maydew, I mean." For she was making off. "I'm in a hurry," she said. He caught her arm. "Don't force me to violence," he said. "You must go. Just put your hand to your chignon, and you'll see why." "What do you mean?" I cried. But my eyes sought the golden wad of hair, and saw what B. had seen before me—the end of a folded paper protruding through the ripples. "Silly man," she said, "I put it up on paper." "It is no use, Miss Maydew," said B. "Our loyalty is in question; nothing more must pass us." That speech served me. I followed. Flora Maydew was searched.

In her chignon was a despatch of importance. In her basket was quinine and opium. She had a large bundle of soldier's shoes and a parcel of detonating powder with her. She was the person who had given us so much trouble—*she.*

To see her when it all came out, and when deception was useless, was a sight. No lisping, and blushing, and silly prattle now. She folded her arms and drew herself up. "At least, I have deceived you for a while," she said, "and I would risk more for the sake of our cause; and I am only one of thousands of Southern women. We will help our men to crush you, do what you will." And she tossed her head as she was borne away to take the place of the innocent gentleman who had, as we discovered, never thought of helping either side in any way, and was really going to visit a sick son, as he proved conclusively.

Of course, Miss Maydew did not suffer severely. Americans are usually lenient to women. And she is somewhere down in Dixie to-day, no doubt. Of course, her name was not the real one, and she was years older than she seemed, and a furious, brilliant little rebel, instead of the sweet, silly thing she assumed to be. But, despite all her faults, sometimes I think about her still, and never without a little heartpang.

A SOUTH AMERICAN INCIDENT.

(From Memories of the Jungle, in Temple Bar.)

"TWEET, tweety," chirped a "guatuso," or jungle rabbit, poking his droll red head from a hole in the overthrown cairn. The short fore-legs followed the head, then the round, sleek body, and then the long kangaroo-like quarters. Merrily he hopped about, hither and thither, now nibbling the tendrils of a "vine," now scratching at a root with his long claws. There is no funnier animal in the jungle than a guatuso, unless it be a monkey or raccoon; nor indeed is there any better eating. I was already engaged in computation whether this big rabbit in hand might not be a safer speculation than a deer in the savannah, when the little fellow suddenly uttered a cry of alarm and bounded homewards. Arrived at his hole, however, he did not enter at once, but raised himself on his hind legs to reconnoitre the enemy. A dreadful enemy it was. Like a long polished necklace of jet and coral and pearl in alternate beads, the pursuer appeared, a living jewel that sparkled and vanished among the stones and fleshy leaves. The head, enamelled in black and scarlet, was half raised as he slowly wound along, and the eyes small and rather dim, were fixed upon his victim. Beautiful rather than terrible he must have seemed to one who had never seen his like before. Slender in shape, glossy, and so richly, yet tastefully coloured, he reminded one of some antique ornament that Cleopatra or Semiramis might have worn round her dusky throat when sitting in state upon her throne. But I knew the death that lay beneath the beauty; I recognised at a glance the terrible "coral snake." Now, I thought, is the opportunity to watch this process of fascination of which men tell, if indeed it be a real truth! Surely no snake living has such occasion to use it as the clumsy coral in chase of a healthy guatuso. For all his grace and colour, this is the most helpless of reptiles in taking prey, and while watching the slow movements of the deadly snake, I could not but wonder what the cause of his inactivity might be. Put a young coral of two feet long—he becomes stumpy afterwards—beside a rattlesnake or a "tubobo," his body seems as lithe and powerful as theirs; strip off his jewelled skin, the muscles are as symmetrical. Yet the rattlesnake, or the tubobo, or any serpent that exists, is a hundred times more active, and therefore more dangerous to other animals. * * * Now, for the fascination! I thought, when the coral came fairly out, gliding with a slow and laboured motion, and carrying its head higher than do most serpents. But the guatuso, though evidently frightened, showed none of the signs that are said to accompany fascination. He looked round piteously calling his note of alarm without ceasing, but the little creature evidently knew his pursuer's slowness. The mystery was soon explained. When the coral had arrived within three or four feet of his victim, an easy spring for any other serpent, a second head was thrust from the nest in answer to repeated calls of distress. Now, said I to myself, we shall perhaps verify another legend. The coral does not apparently fascinate the guatuso, but possibly the female guatuso will fight the coral, as, they say, sometimes happens. So I made a bargain with myself. If the rabbit dare to show fight in defence of her young, I will interfere; if not, a snake has an equal right to live with any other animal. But it could be seen that the poor guatusos had no more intention of confirming jungle legends than had the coral: they showed no fight at all. The male hopped hither and thither, frantic with terror, while the female crouched over her nest trembling. Silent and deadly as an evil spirit the snake glided on. His scarlet rings faded and glowed by turns, now shining like the brightest sealing-wax, now dying into dull orange. When within fifteen inches of the guatuso, a coral's leap, he seemed to pause, as if meditating a spring, but next instant his steady crawl was resumed. Then the mother's instinct showed itself stronger than any thought of safety. With a faint cry that seemed to bid her mate a last farewell, the doe-guatuso plunged into the recess, and the long, jewelled body of the snake flashed after her. "Now, to reason calmly," sneered the witness of this scene to himself, feeling cynical, as do most men when a touching accident has taken place through their fault, "what possible good can this foolish little animal effect by thus sacrificing her life with her young? In that narrow hole she cannot fight, the snake must be more than a match for her there. Perhaps they are struggling at this moment in the dark centre of the tomb, among the painted urns and golden rattles, and polished celts of stone, lying round the ashes of this old warrior. Perhaps the little guatusos are lying, warm and soft, in his great funeral urn. Fancy a thousand slaves piling such a cairn, and yielding up their lives upon it like enough,—think of the blood expended and tears and labour and wasted worship so many years ago,—to build a nest for a couple of rabbits! I wonder whether this stern old chief ever hunted down his foes and slaughtered their little ones as cruelly as the latest invader of his tomb! Likely enough, I suppose; beings as innocent and pretty and playful as these poor red rabbits, now dying over his bones. "And where is your moral, my friend?" asked the lonely witness of himself. "Is there no apothegm to be extracted from this scene in the endless jungle tragedy?" "Assuredly there is! 'Twas better to be a Chondal chief than a Chondal slave! 'Tis better to be a coral snake than a jungle rabbit." "And will be—?" The witness had no answer to this asking. A faint struggle in the hole's mouth! Then the rabbit leapt out weakly, bearing around her neck a brighter, daintier necklace than ever jeweller could enamel. Within a foot of the entrance she rolled over; the snake unwound itself rapidly, looked at the cowardly mate with dilated eyes, hissed at him sharply in a manner that would have been comic in a less terrible creature, then glided back to its meal under the cairn. The bitten guatuso struggled for a moment on the ground, then died in seeming agony. I stepped forward in haste. Disappointed by the coral in the matter of fascination, by its victim in the matter of fighting, there was still hope to confirm a third legend as to the effect of this snake's venom. I drew my bowie and cut the rabbit's throat, severing both jugular and carotid,—not a drop of blood flowed! The story, then, which all believe in the jungle, that a coral's bite instantly solidifies the blood, is *true*. The arteries were filled with a thick purple jelly! Close by was a large black ant-heap, piled up against a tree-trunk. I took the body of the guatuso and put it down gently in one of the beaten tracks leading towards the nest, upon which thousands of ants hurried to and fro, each carrying aloft a green leaf gnawn perfectly round. Many a time I had watched these little beings, which, in fact, are far too obtrusive in the jungle to escape observation. On those occasions, strictly family events, I believe, in which the leaves are required, the inmates of the nest, or at least a great portion of them, are told off to cut them. These cutters must proceed a great distance to their work, for I never yet followed a road so far as to find them actually engaged. A second division marches with the cutters, and receives the leaves from them. Twenty or thirty yards it runs on the back track, bearing the load straight up in the air; at that distance stands the relay, which carries the leaves so much further on the road, and is in its turn relieved; and so to the nest. The plump body of the guatuso thus suddenly set down upon their highway naturally caused great emotion among such of the workers as were not smothered under it. They scurried over the sleek fur, darting hither and thither; some dropping their loads in the excitement, others, more zealous, hurried to and fro, conferred with their friends, meditated, and exchanged ideas, still bearing their green banner sharply upreared. In five minutes the carcass was alive with ants; but in ten minutes more it was again deserted. The poison of some snakes these little creatures certainly disregard, but that of the coral, it appears, is not among those. It may be that the condition of the victim's blood is not pleasant to a dainty taste, and this is the view I feel inclined to take. Throwing the guatuso into the bush, I returned to my seat and assumed the position of spectator in this great theatre of Nature.

GEOGRAPHICAL RESULTS OF THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

(From the European Times, March 2.)

A CROWDED meeting of the members and friends of the Geographical Society was held on the 24th, Sir R. I. Murchison in the chair, to hear a paper read by Mr. C. R. Markham on the geographical result of the Abyssinian expedition up to the 22nd of January, 1868. Speaking of Annesley Bay, Mr. Markham states it to be very shallow for some distance from the shore, the spring tides covering a large surface of the lowlands near the beach, which slopes at a gradient of about 1 in 400. The tide in general rises about four and a half feet. The plain appears as if covered with verdure. From the place of anchorage there is, on a clear day, a magnificent view of the Abyssinian Alps, cleft laterally, from north to south, by the passes, so that the ridges seem to rise one above another like waves. On landing, however, the verdure is at once seen to have been a pleasing delusion; from the shore to the mountains stretches a sandy plain, overlying a clay soil, which is crossed here and there by beds of torrents, and overgrown with plants like the salicornia, acacia, and calotropis. Tufts of coarse grass stand up also in patches. In the days of the Ptolemies the Greeks carried on a thriving trade from the coasts of Annesley Bay by way of Senafe and Halai, by the Axum; while the route by Massowah has generally been taken by the Portuguese and modern travellers. Close to the shore is the ancient Greek city of Adulis, the emporium of this trade, but the ruins are now on a few mounds, concealed by salicornia bushes, at a distance of four miles on the left bank of the Hadas. It is quite possible that a vast mine of antiquarian wealth may be concealed under these mounds, where there are broken pieces of fluted columns, capitals, and other fragments of a very dark volcanic stone. Dr. Livingstone, after a very slight excavation, found a bronze balance and chain of a pair of scales—an appropriate first discovery in the ruins of a great commercial city. The Shohos who inhabit this plain are black and small boned, with somewhat woolly hair. Their features are regular, and in some cases even handsome. They wear a cotton cloth round the middle, and a cotton cloak. The head and feet are always bare, and they carry a curved sword on the right side. A spear, club, and leathern shield complete their military equipment. They cultivate a small quantity of jowarree, and have a small breed of cattle, as well as asses, goats, and sheep. Their huts are scattered over the plain, and their burial places are extensive, and seem to be used by the people from a large area. They bury in a peculiar way, and mark their graves by oblong heaps of stones with upright slabs at each end. They dig a hole about six feet deep, and excavate a cave at the bottom for the body. They then close the tomb with stones, and fill up the hole. Antelopes, gazelles, hares, and other game are abundant on the plains round Zulla; and are plentiful during the rains. The coast rains usually commence in December, but there is no great fall, and this year the most that has occurred has been a drizzling morning. The thermometer ranges at Mulkutti from 84° to 90° in the day time from December 12th to December 18th. Good water is found by digging between Zulla and Howakel Bay. There is an extinct volcano, with a double crater 100 feet deep and 300 feet across, and scoria and pumice lie on the plain. The camp at Senafe is a plain surrounded with an amphitheatre of sandstone to the W.S.W. The village of Senafe is at the foot of the grand mass of sandstone rock Amba-adana, about half a mile north-west of the camp. It consists of about a dozen houses of rough stones and mud, with flat roofs, made of branches placed in rows across the beams, and covered with mud. Chimneys are formed of broken jars secured with mud. The outer halls of these houses serve as a stable for the animals; and a mud bench on one side is the sleeping-place for servants or strangers. Two smaller rooms inside are inhabited by the family. Senafe has about 210 inhabitants, all Mahometans, very black, with woolly hair, done in plaits. The women are filthily dirty, and wear a leather petticoat, and mantle, and necklace of beads; the men wear cotton drawers, but otherwise are dressed and armed like the Shohos. All in this province of Shamazario, beyond Senafe, are Christian. Mr. Markham gave some very interesting descriptions of the vegetation of the region. The open elevated valleys are, as a rule, bare of trees, the *dahros* and acacias only being found in sheltered places near the villages, although low juniper trees, overgrown with clematis, cover the lofty plateau pretty thickly. With observations for only one month, he could not give an idea of the climate, but it appeared that the cold nights and warm cloudless days of the dry season were succeeded from May to September by rains, which changed the pastures into swamps, and sent down torrents.

Sir R. Murchison said the society was much indebted to Mr. Markham, and to Sir S. Northcote and the India Office for permitting him to go out.

Sir S. Northcote said that it was a satisfaction to find that the expedition would be of use to science. No doubt useful results would follow. The cost would be very heavy, but it was at least a consolation to have *something for* the money. (Laughter and cheers.) It was unfortunate that the past year had been one of exceptional drought, and this rendered it necessary to transport a larger quantity of supplies than had been at first anticipated. The drought had also increased the difficulty of procuring water, and he must mention the advantage they had gained from employing a pump invented by an American named Norton. This was a long tube, easily driven down, with a suction pump at the top.

Dr. Beke said that there were many Greek names in Abyssinia. Zulla was a corruption of a Greek name; Antiochea was Antioch, Magdala and Debra Tabor were Hebrew words.

Sir Samuel Baker described Abyssinia, which he knew well, as one of the finest countries in the world—a cotton and coffee producing country. He feared all would not be settled before the rainy season, and during the rains nothing could be done. After the rains came up the young grass, and with it a fatal cattle plague. When the expedition got to Magdala, they would most likely find that Theodore had either killed the captives or taken them with him into the wild part of the country where we could never catch him. When we were in this splendid country we ought not to leave it without something to pay our expenses, and as philanthropists and Christians we ought not to leave it to the Turks. The Pasha of Egypt would be very ready to take possession of our comfortable armchair as soon as we vacated it. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Chairman said he had not liked to stop his friend Sir Samuel Baker, who had gone into politics. They must now come back to geography. (Laughter.)

Sir Henry Rawlinson said our troops would advance along the ridge of the mountains, where they would be above the torrents that run into the Nile. The country they have now to traverse was the easiest in all Abyssinia. He did not agree with Sir S. Baker as to the difficulties of the rainy season. The Portuguese expedition in Abyssinia was during the rainy season, and their most important victory had been won in August. He did not think we ought to take possession of the country, but saw no objection to a keeping a footing on the coast. We had as good a right to do so as we had to take possession of Aden.

Sir Stafford Northcote said that the proverb of "Silence gives consent" might be applied so as to justify the conclusion that he assented to the remarks of the last two speakers. He was bound to say that they in no way echoed his feelings, or those of the Government. The expedition had been sent out for one purpose, and only for one purpose—the rescue of our fellow-countrymen. That object accomplished, the expedition would at once evacuate the country, without any attempt to keep a foothold either in the interior or on the coast. (Cheers.)

After a few remarks from Mr. John Crawfurd, and a few words from the chairman, the meeting separated.

MARRIAGE A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—It may be of interest to know how they arranged marriages a hundred years ago. An old paper has the following description bearing upon the subject:—"Married in June, 1760, Mr. William Donkin, a considerable farmer, of Great Tosson (near Rothbury), in the county of Cumberland, to Miss Eleanor Shotten, an agreeable young gentlewoman, of the same place. The entertainment on this occasion was very grand, there being no less than 120 quarters of lamb, 44 quarters of veal, 20 quarters of mutton, and a great quantity of beef, 12 hams, with a suitable number of chickens, &c., which was concluded with 8 half ankers of brandy made into punch, 12 dozen of cider, a great many gallons of wine, and 90 bushels of malt made into beer. The company consisted of 550 ladies and gentlemen, who concluded with the music of 25 fiddlers and pipers, and the whole was conducted with the utmost order and unanimity."

MOUNT VESUVIUS.—A Naples letter states that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius has again increased, with internal rumblings, lava, fire, smoke, &c. Sight-seers continue to flock to the spectacle, but only few Neapolitans. Many persons arrive from the other provinces of Italy, and a great number of foreigners. An aspect of contentment sits on the faces of the guides, who have already carped net less than 20,000f. by this agitation of the mountain. *Bell's Messenger*, February 29.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

(From the Illustrated London News, February 24.)

THE House of Commons in a twitter suggests that in some respects it has no right to object to the introduction of the feminine element into its composition. When there is about to be an announcement of a Ministerial change the demeanour and "goings on" of the House are quite akin to the fluttering fidgets of a bevy of the softer sex assembled to celebrate a wedding. The small-talk that prevails is just one degree from giggling, and bearded men wag their chimney pot hats as tremulously as if they were bonnets; and, in short, there pervades the gathering of M.P.s an obvious sense of titillation.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 5.

Fairy Queen, brig, 183 tons, Captain Cook, from Port Cooper 1st ultimo. Captain, agent, 2

H.M.S. Falcon, 18 guns, Captain Percival, from Auckland 26th ultimo.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 6.

City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town.
Egmont (s.), for Hokitika.
Balclutha (s.), for Maryborough.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—MAY 7.

Rita, for Auckland; Lady Emma, for Launceston; Reconnaissance, for Cleveland Bay; Sarah, Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne; Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton; Black Dog, for New Caledonia; Don Juan, for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—MAY 6.

Don Juan, schooner, 110 tons, Captain Jackson, for Brisbane, with original cargo from Port Fairy.

Sarah, schooner, 119 tons, Captain Booth, for Melbourne.

Black Dog, schooner, 143 tons, Captain Linklater, for New Caledonia. Passengers—Mrs. Lowrie, and 1 in the steerage.

Balclutha (s.), 482 tons, Captain Hill, for Maryborough. Passengers—Mrs. T. Norton and child, Mrs. Mumford, Master Norton, Mr. L. Dorn, and 6 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—MAY 6.

Pomona, from the Hawkesbury, with 10,000 feet timber, 6000 shingles, 200 dozen oranges, 4 bags maize, 4 cases eggs, 1 coop fowls; Gosford Packet, from Shoalhaven, with 5000 feet timber, 140 bags maize, 2 bags bacon, 2 tins lard; Platypus (s.), Waimea (s.), from Newcastle with 466 tons coal; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 3 calves, 147 bales hay, 198 hides, 3 pigs, 6 bassets prawns, 2 bales wool, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—MAY 6.

Bertha, for Richmond River; Waimea (s.), Platypus (s.), Illawarra, for Newcastle.

IMPORT.—MAY 5.

Fairy Queen, from Port Cooper: 1515 bags oats, 151 sacks flour, 115 bags bran, Order.

EXPORTS.—MAY 6.

City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne: 88 packages wine, W. Wolfen and Co.; 1200 bags rice, Nicholls, Brothers; 10 hogsheads ale, Parbury, Brothers; 5 packages, Law, Somner, and Co.; 1 package, C. K. Moore; 2 cases, A. Mason; 2 packages, G. Fox and Co.; 3 packages, A. Davis; 3 packages, Gordon and Gotch; 1 case, Baptist and Son; 28 cases fruit, 30 bags oysters, H. Woodward; 10 bags oysters, J. T. Walker; 66 bags maize, J. Campbell and Co.; 27 cases fruit, P. James; 8 bags corn, E. Thompson; 1 case, Lawrence; 2 packages, Abrahams; 25 bags oysters, 2 packages, Brown; 12 bags oysters, Cullum; 4 cases fruit, H. Griffith; 1 horse, Craig; 1 horse, Syder; 40 bags maize, R. Campbell and Co.; 199 bags maize, C. S. Bond; 29 bags maize, Hill.

Sarah, for Melbourne: 15 tons pig iron, 130 bags maize, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 3000 spokes, W. Perry; 840 bags maize, R. Campbell; 210 bags maize, Nipper and See; 5 casks staves, Martin.

Reconnaissance, for Cleveland Bay: 8 packages tobacco, 90 bags sugar, R. Towns and Co.; 2 packages tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 3 cases brandy, Bennett, Brothers.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR LYTTELTON.—By the John Knox, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Black Dog, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Felix Bernardo, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Rita, this day, at noon.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Dandenong (s.), this day, at 5 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Florence Irving (s.), this day, at 5 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, May 6: Egmont (s.), 308 tons, Captain Jack, for Hokitika; Metaris, barque, 224 tons, Captain Roela, for Christmas Island; Hebersham, barque, 469 tons, Captain Sherlock, for San Francisco; Don Juan, schooner, 110 tons, Captain Jackson, for Brisbane; Otago (s.), 400 tons, Captain Symons, for Melbourne and New Zealand.

The City of Hobart (s.), with Lenton and Smith's Japanese troupe, sailed for Hobart Town at 9 a.m. yesterday. The Egmont (s.), for Hokitika, left at 6 p.m.; and the Balclutha (s.), for Maryborough, cleared the Heads at 5.45 p.m., with a strong southerly breeze.

The Fairy Queen, from Port Cooper, reports very heavy gales during the passage.

THE (S.) CLARENCE.—A most strict and thorough overhaul of the boilers of this vessel was made yesterday by Mr. Dalgleish, the Government surveyor, who after a careful examination pronounced the port boiler to be perfectly seaworthy; but the cause of the accident is still a mystery. The stays have evidently given way, but it appears extraordinary that where boilers are tested to 60 lbs., they should give way at 10 lbs., such being the weight indicated when the stays gave out. The starboard boiler, as also the port boiler, was equally tested two months ago, the stays in both being duplicate, and the port boiler was again tested up to 39 pounds yesterday without any perceivible weakness.

The P. and N. Z Co.'s steamer Otago made a trial trip yesterday with most satisfactory results.

H.M.S. Falcon, from Auckland, *en route* to England, arrived yesterday morning. She sailed on the morning of the 24th ultimo, and has made her voyage entirely under canvas. Light winds have prevailed.

The brig Fairy Queen, Captain H. Cook, left Port Cooper April 1st, at 7 a.m., with a fresh westerly gale. On the 2nd, at 6 p.m., when off the entrance of Cook's Strait, encountered violent gales from N.W. and S.W. The S.W. gale was of short duration but very violent. The N.W. gale continued till the 10th, when it moderated; but there being every appearance of it again freshening, the ship was kept away to go round the North Island. Again encountered a continuance of head winds and strong gales with high cross seas, and did not clear the island till April 25th. From that date, owing to strong S. and S.W. winds, made but little progress. May 1st the wind shifted to the S.E., and continued to blow between S. and E., with squalls and rain at intervals till the 5th, on which day at 4 a.m. sighted Port Jackson lighthouse.

THE want of a suitable Government steamer available for use in the harbour or for outside work, especially in cases of disasters along the coasts, has long been felt, and from time to time suggestions have been made that such a vessel should be provided. The sad loss of life at the Heads on the occasion of the arrival of the Strathdon last year impressed upon the Government the necessity of making provision against the recurrence of such a catastrophe. A sum of money had been voted by Parliament for a steam-tug and dredges for the harbour, and it was decided that the steamer should be so constructed that, besides being available for towing the large silt laden barges out to sea, where it is intended in future to discharge them, she should in periods of bad weather be stationed at Watson's Bay for the use of the pilots, or to render assistance to any vessels in distress. A contract was accordingly made with Messrs. Macarthur and Co., of the Waterview Bay works, to build an iron screw steamer of 130 feet long, 22 feet beam, and 12 feet depth of hold, from the designs of Mr. E. O. Moriarty, Engineer of Harbours and Rivers. This vessel, which has been named the Thetis, was launched about two months ago, and has in the interim been completed for service. Yesterday being fixed for a trial trip, she left Waterview Bay shortly before 2 o'clock, stopped off the cove to receive the Hon J. S. Wilson, Minister for Lands, Mr. E. O. Moriarty, Mr. Rose, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and others. She then proceeded down the harbour, and, although out of trim and having a strong breeze and flood tide to contend with, steamed the measured mile in 7 minutes 21 seconds, or over 11 1-3 miles an hour. Were an outside run made, and the vessel stood off the land for about 8 miles, encountering a heavy head sea, behaving admirably, very buoyant, steering easily, and proving an excellent sea boat. When coming back a second feet over the measured mile gave a speed of within a fraction of 12 miles an hour, being a mean of over 11½ miles an hour, or two miles more than the speed required by the contract. The guests then adjourned to the cabin, where the health of Mr. Macarthur was proposed by the Hon. J. S. Wilson, who prefaced the toast by remarking that it was an undeniable fact that whenever colonial manufacturers had undertaken the execution of works which otherwise must have been done in other countries they had done so successfully, as for instance the railway carriages manufactured by Messrs. Russell and Co., and the vessel built for the Government at the Waterview Bay Works. He believed that Messrs. Macarthur and Co. had invariably performed the work entrusted to them by the Government in a satisfactory manner, and particularly in the construction of the fine vessel which had just been so severely tested and with such admirable results. Mr. Macarthur expressed the gratification it afforded the proprietors of the Waterview Bay establishment to give satisfaction to their customers; they hoped by doing so to merit their confidence, and were much gratified that the Government considered they had performed their contract faithfully. The Thetis is a very handsome model, fine entrance and good run; she is rigged as a fore and aft schooner, and fitted with direct acting vertical engines of 70-horse power, which during the trial made 102 revolutions per minute without any perceptible heating of the bearings; pressure on the boiler 30 lbs. to the square inch. Mr. Moriarty expressed perfect satisfaction with the vessel's performances both under sail and steam, and was pleased at having such an opportunity of testing her, as a portion of her duties will be outside work in heavy weather, for which she had proved admirably. Besides quarters for the seven crew, there is a good fore cabin, and a roomy saloon, fitted with 16 berths, for the accommodation of passengers; further aft is a small ladies' cabin, pantries, and other conveniences usual in first-class vessels. The cabin fittings are panelled oak, grained, and relieved with gilt mouldings. Captain Hutton, who holds a first-class master's certificate, and who has been for many years connected with steam traffic in these waters, has been appointed to the command of the Thetis.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

May 5.—Moonta, ship, 627 tons, Barnason, from Wallaroo.
May 6.—Fawn, brig, 216 tons, Cleary, from Auckland, N.Z.
May 6.—Maggie, brig, 190 tons, Howie, from Omaru, N.Z.

DEPARTURES.

May 5.—Eliza Sharp, barque, Jay, for Melbourne, with 505 tons coal.
May 6.—Susan Jane, barque, Mills, for Timaru, N.Z., with 260 tons coal.
May 6.—Miss Killmanegge, brig, *Finlayson*, for Brisbane, with 315 tons coal, and 40 bales hay.
May 6.—Sarah Ann, barque, Willis, for Melbourne, with 610 tons coal.
May 6.—Sydney Griffiths, barque, Patten, for Geelong, with 500 tons coal.
Leonidas, schooner, Bell, for Melbourne, with 150 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 5.—Prompt, for Sydney.
May 6.—City of Melbourne, from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—MAY 6.

1 case hats, 70 packages china, glass, and earthenware, J. Isaacs
49 cases vestas, F. Macnab and Co.
2 tuns oil, H. H. Hall
22 boxes type, 1 case printing materials, 15 packages paper, Sharwood and Co.
4 casks ironmongery, H. Rourke and Sons
29 hogsheads oil, Mitchell and Co.
12 cases Holloway's medicine, Row
665 pieces timber, J. Nearing
6 bales candle cotton, O. J. Cavaher
1 case grindery, Hibbert and Wright
201 packages boots and grindery, Seddington and Sons
1 case musical instruments, W. Grieves
83 packages glass, earthenware, and fancy goods, 12 packages paperhangings, S. Owen and Co.
8 cases books, Bank of New South Wales
70 cases drapery, Farmer, Painter, and Pope
18 packages doorcloth, &c., Hodgson and Albery
24 boxes tools, J. Macintosh
377 trunks boots, 1 case leather, E. Vickery
2 hogsheads 1 pipe wine, Haseland and Co.
12 cases hats, 10 cases slops, G. Moore
3 cases toys, 12 cases fancy goods, 2 cases perfumery, Hamburger Brothers
21 cases hats, 36 packages drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
3 cases stationery, 12 bales paper, 300 cases starch, 1 cask ink, 22 packages spoolmaterials' wares, E. and W. Paul
2 cases woollens, J. F. Hoile
1 case perfumery, D. Jones and Co.
1 case cards, J. Newman
40 casks soda, 25 packages glass and earthenware, 12 cases cheese, Mason Brothers
7 cases oilstores, J. G. Hanks
17 cases saddlery, 2 bales woollens, 10 casks ironmongery, F. Williams and Co.
12 hogsheads 56 drums oil, 20 drums paint, 18 kegs lead, 19 cases saddle, 2 cases colours, 4 cases hardware, J. Koep
1 case hosiery, 3 cases instruments, Fiazelle Brothers
2 butts 13 hogsheads 34 quarter-casks 26 octaves wine, F. Ramsah and Co.
2 cases woollens, R. Douglass
10 hogsheads 10 quarter-casks white spirits, Mitchell and Co.
25 packages seeds, M. Alexander
104 cases 10 quarter-casks wine, 60 cases 5 quarter-casks whisky, Jones and Co.
27 bales paper, 7 packages stationery, 4 bales bags, 24 cases soap, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
3 packages oilstores, F. Nainby
6 cases drugs, M. A. Worms and Co.
2 bales paper, Gibbs, Shalland, and Co.
20,000 slates, M'Elwraith and Co.
770 packages crude oil, G. W. Hawthorn
1 case books, Campbell and Co.
34 packages rope, 1 case ship chandlery, T. Innis
25 bundles pans, 16 casks lead, 10 barrels oil, 18 packages hardware, 1392 bundles iron, 28 bundles oakum, 23 packages steel, 13 packages pitch, 8 packages resin, 2 casks paint, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
7 packages machinery, J. Young
76 kegs nails, 15 bales paper, 12 cases mirrors, 4 cases fancy goods, Hoffnung and Co.
1 case drapery, S. Abbott
18 cases books, 10 cases stationery, J. J. Moore
250 cases beer, J. Black and Co.
7 cases drapery, J. B. Howell
50 packages beer, 200 boxes candles, 30 packages drapery, J. Powell
28 hogsheads ale, Larimer, Marwood, and Rome
1 case haberdashery, J. B. Tickle
100 hogsheads ale, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
10 bales woolpacks, 36 hogsheads 105 cases beer, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
10 packages seeds, Hilton Browne and Co.
20 kegs lead, 6 cases varnish, W. Renny
10 ingots tin, 3 sheets copper, 1 cask brasswork, J. Fitzpatrick
40 hogsheads rum, 200 cases 20 quarter-casks brandy, Campbell and Co.
8 cases fancy goods, 2 cases hardware, 1 pianoforte, Kohn and Co.
5 cases drapery, Thompson and Giles
2 casks brushware, 5 packages ironmongery, T. P. Reeve
73 bundles flax, A. Forsyth
14 cases boots, J. Springthorpe
17 cases cheese, 6 hogsheads 6 quarter-casks oil, J. Fraser and Co.
61 cases draper, Morey and Price
2 cases books 7 cases stationery, W. A. Cooke
35 cases hats and drapery, B. Braun
2 cases cartridges, 28 packages machinery, 60 kegs nails, 125 packages hardware, 156 grindstones, 14 boilers, Lassetter and Co.
22 cases draper, A. M'Arthur and Co.
20 trunks boots, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.
1 case skins, T. W. smart
20 hogsheads ale, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
10 rolls lead, 20 bundles tubes, 1 cask fittings, 14 cases iron, 1 case grates, W. Cary
10 cases drugs, 12 trunks boots, Worms and Co.
7 cases chimneys, J. Wooster
40 tons rice, Parbury Brothers
151 packages draper, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
39 packages drapery, Cable and Tickle
1 tierce bottles, 24 packages drugs, Waugh
58 stoves, 17 packages fittings, F. Robinson
6 cases sundries, Jolly
106 boxes tin plates, J. Wood
12 casks seeds, 11 packages drugs, J. Watson
1 bin malt, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
38 packages cottons, W. and S. Gardiner
20 packages drapery, Dalton Brothers
47 cases boots, J. Springthorpe
13 cases books, S. Rabone.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

May 5.—Otneo (s.), from New Zealand.
May 6.—Lady Dufferin, from Boston; Escort, P. C. E., Sea Nymph, from Newcastle, Pak Wan, from London; Tasmania, from Glasgow.

DEPARTURES.

May 5.—Hebe, Alexandra, for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
May 6.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	S.	Strong, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and cloudy.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

MAY 6.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND				
Bowen	SE. Fine			
Clermont	Calm. Fine			
Waverley	SE. Fine			
Nebo	SE. Fine			
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine			
Hawkwood	SE. Cloudy			
Maryborough	S. Fine			
Gayndah	SE. Fine			
Brisbane	SW. Fine	30·348		SW. Fine.
Toowoomba	Calm. Fine			
M'kay	Calm. Fine.			
N. S. WALES				
Tenterfield	Calm Fine			NE. Cloudy
Grafton	SW. Fine			S. Fine
Glen Innes	E. Fine			W. Fine
Armidale	E. Fine	26·910	52°	SW. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Maitland	W. Fine			SE. Fine
Newcastle	NW. Fine, cool	30·192	58°	S., light. Rain
Windsor	W. Fine			SE. Fine
Sydney	W. Fine			S. Fine
South Head	SW. Fine			S. Fine
Wollongong	NE. Fine			S. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Fine			S. Cloudy
Bathurst	WSW. Fine	27·110	55°	Calm. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Dull			Calm. Dull
Wellington	NE. Fine			NE. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			N. Fine
Orange	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Forbes	S. Fine.			S. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	WSW. Fine	30·126	68°	SW. Cloudy
Hay	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Moulamein	N. Light, fine			S. Cloudy.
Balranald	NW. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Euston	SE. Fine			SE. Fine
Wentworth	SE. Fine			SE. Fine
Goulburn	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Araluen	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine			ESE. Fine
Cooma	SSW. Very cold			NW. Cool
Yass	SE. Fine			Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Tumut	SE. Frosty			Calm. Fine
Kiandra	SSE. Frosty, cold	25·680	37°	SE. Fine
Albury	Calm. Fine, cold	29·811	50°	Calm Fine
Bombala	W. Very cold			W. Raining
Port Stephens	WSW. Cloudy.			S. Cloudy.
VICTORIA				
Melbourne	SSW. Fine	30·524	54°	
Queenscliff	SE. Fine, cloudy	30·51	57°	
Cape Schank	SE. Cloudy, fine	22 57		
Cape Otway	SE. Fine, cloudy	30·257	56°	
Portland	ESE. Fine.	30·600	59°	
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay	SE. Fine, clear	30·514	58°	
Adelaide	W. Fine, clear	30 285	65°	
M'Donnell Bay	SE. Fine.			

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h.p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Force, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 20.

MAY 5TH, 1868. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·473	55·3	80	W.	0·8		0	0·00	
P.M. 3	·332	64·6	68	E.	0·2		9		
„ 9	·325	52·2	64	E.	0·0	1	0		
Mean ..	30·377	57·4	70·7		0·2	5	3·0		40

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·028.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum..... 70.6 | Sun—maximum 103.7
Shade { Minimum..... 49.3 | Grass—minimum 44.0

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. .....

Total rainfall from January 1st to May 6th—21·35 inches. To May 5, should have been 21·55 inches.

Annual average of the preceding nine years 50·99 inches

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

MAY 5TH, 1868. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	AT 9 A.M. Barometer.	Thermometer in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY ..	155	30·280	59·2	60	NNW.	0.2	0	70·6	53.1	0·00
GRAFTON ..										
NEWCASTLE.	109	30·135	59·2	82	WNW.	1·0	5	67·0	50·8	0.00
SOUTH HEAD	287	30·017	56·9	76	SW.	0·2	5	73·0	50·3	0 00
KIANDRA ..	4640	28·669	46 2	79	SSE.	2·0	2	55·8	28·0	0 00
DUNEDIN ..	410	30·034	54·9	63	WSW.	4·0		69·1	42·7	0 00

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR MAY 7TH.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
SUN	6.44	5.8	Full Moon	7th
MOON	6.6 p.m.	6.23 a.m.	Last quarter	15th
MERCURY ..	5.54 a.m.	4.46 p.m.	New Moon	22nd
VENUS	10.28 a.m.	7.30 p.m.	First quarter	29th
MARS	6.30 a.m.	3.54 p.m.		
JUPITER	3.15 a.m.	3.15 p.m.	Moon's age, 14·2 days.	
SATURN	6.14 p.m.	8.6 a.m.		

High Water at Fort Denison, a.m., 9 h. 32 m.; p.m., 8 h. 52 m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, &c.—Dr. Carr appeared last evening in the first of a series of three nights' séances, at the Prince of Wales Theatre, and was greeted with a moderately full house. After some few others had declined to preside the chair was ultimately taken by Mr. Kirschbaum, of King-street. A large number of subjects offered themselves to be operated upon, mostly boys, some of whom were put under the doctor's mysterious influences; and whilst in the mesmeric state were passed through numbers of processes in illustration of the physical insensibility produced, and the subjection of the patients to the power brought to bear upon them. Dr. Carr gave occasional explanations, and challenged detection of deception, disclaimed collusion, and defied competition.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1868.

IN the protest of "the forty-three" against the proceedings of the majority in the Congress of the United States produces no impression on the people that compose them, it will, nevertheless, impart a useful lesson to the lovers of freedom in other lands. The conduct of President JOHNSON has been in many instances utterly irreconcilable with common sense. He has lost an opportunity to have moderated the weight of victory, and to have reconciled the conflicting interests of the people, such as was never before presented to any patriot and statesman. It would, however, be difficult to show that from the position from which he has chosen to survey American affairs his reasoning is unsound upon his statement of facts. The Constitution of the United States at the commencement of the war was destroyed by that war. Every step of the Government of Mr. LINCOLN was doubtless forced by the logic of necessity, but was often a violence to the Constitution. The objects of the war were not clearly defined to the American people at its opening. Slavery, though the moral cause of that disastrous conflict, was not the political motive of any prominent party, much less of the majority. Men who had long before seen in this institution the elements of national strife and probable State dissolution were chiefly a few professed philanthropists, as CHANNING, or political philosophers, as DE TOCQUEVILLE. The object of the Northern States was to preserve that very State independence in the conduct of their own affairs, and for the exclusion of the institution of slavery, which the South claimed for its preservation. The people of the North refused their concurrence in the attempt to make the Constitution an instrument of slaveholders, as a violation of the State rights. The people of the South refused to acknowledge the regulating power of the general Government to moderate the oppression of negro bondage. Having fired the first gun, a course of events happened which forced upon the North the recognition of slavery as an object of national repression. How long it was before this policy was admitted! How awkward the exceptions made to the operation of the proclamation of President LINCOLN! How slow the adoption of anti-slavery as the principle of the United States Government, all parties now recall as matters of regret, or of contemptuous satire. It is in vain to expect absolute consistency in the currents of civil war. The settlement of the relations between the two parts of the United States—one in favour of slavery, and the other against it—became impossible under the Constitution. The abolition of slavery was a violence done to the original contract, which agreed positively to preserve it, and to secure its representation in the national Legislature. The next violence done to the Constitution was in the treatment of the Slave States as if they were conquered nations, by the abolition of their political rights, and yet the treatment of the individuals composing them as persons not conquered in equal war but as rebels with the halter round their necks, without even the forms of trial. The whole legislation since has been involved in the difficulties of this anomalous theory, treating men individually as singly responsible, and at the same time treating the country in which their alleged crimes have been committed as liable to the penalties of conquest. It is impossible for either party to deny that in these contradictory views of their several relations they have been involved in inextricable difficulties of logic—North as well as South.

The foreign relations of the United States are placed in equal difficulty, which was recognised, indeed, by Mr. LINCOLN himself, privately if not publicly. He proclaimed a blockade and so established belligerent rights, and from this fact he gave the title to all nations of dealing with both parties as belligerents and granting to them all the advantages of international law. That which appears absurd in the position of Mr. President JOHNSON, as well as in the Congress, is the want of a frank acknowledgment that when the States were subdued they were conquered—that the fight was an equal fight between belligerent powers with the usual weapons of war, having the protection of its customs as well as the liabilities to conquest which it implies. Mr. JOHNSON's desire is to restore the South to a position which it has actually forfeited, and to confer powers on inhabitants formerly in arms by which they would be able, and, without doubt, would resolve, to defeat the policy of the conquerors, and perhaps to transfer domination from those who have won it in the field to those who have lost it. Thus there is the absurd appeal to the Constitution which has been broken, and attempts to restore the balance of power which ceased with the secession and which was abolished by victory. It is by these attempts that the PRESIDENT's moral influence has been weakened, and the conquerors driven on from one illegality to another; and they show that, though a bold and resolute man who is often right in his reasoning from his premises, he is nevertheless no statesman.

When, however, we look at the Congress as a legislative body, it is impossible not to recognise the truth of the protest as well as its serious import. The Congress imitates, under circumstances somewhat the same, the course of the French Assembly during the period of its sole and single authority. It mattered not what were the abstract rights of any party, what the provisions for giving them a hearing, or what the violence of the method of resisting them. The majority had decided that they would possess undivided authority; and the permanent lesson of the story is less even in the excesses which they committed than in the contrast presented by the principles of liberty professed and despotism established. It was a deliberative assembly where deliberation was not permitted. It had rules by which the rights of the minority should be protected, but those rules were not denied but laughed at. There was the confession of constitutional right with the mockery of those who invoked its protection! And thus a state of things existed which in every country has ended in the abolition of free institutions, in the struggles of anarchy, and the inauguration of despotism.

No man who yields to the authority of reason in the survey of human affairs will think the position of America one that will justify either ridicule or vituperation. There are causes which produce inevitable evils, and which can only be moderated by even the most resolute and enlightened resistance. There are times when everything must give way to the first law, that of preservation. Parties who identify themselves with the final interests of their country—and what party does not?—employ all the resources of their position to maintain it. This policy is the subject of bitter complaints by those whose views it opposes. There are, however, times when nothing but a strong and predominating will can save a country from dissolution. In America, if once anarchy assumed the form of partisan warfare it would long retard the settlement of the country, and, perhaps, definitely defeat its warmest anticipations. Most nations have some leading idea which overrules every other. Union is the first thought of every American of the North. Upon this depends his status in the world, the power of his Government, and the progress of his national life. The existence of union is necessary to overawe the petty ambition of local celebrities, to prevent the seizure of power where, if once tolerated, it could not be recalled, and to give that collective and combined force which in the present day is necessary in every country to steady government, and even to personal freedom. Better have one great power, whether embodied in a Congress or a single individual, than have a petty tyranny in every province.

MR. ROBERTSON's statement during a late debate, that the law did not admit of reasonable doubt as to the legal position of conditional purchasers in respect of their grazing rights, was evidently incorrect, as is proved by the recent trial of CHISHOLM v. MACAULEY. This trial, which has been long looked forward to, in the hope that it would settle some disputed points, has resulted in a verdict for the free selector, but the verdict is somewhat qualified by the fact that the presiding Judge gave it as his own private opinion that the regulations of the Executive, placing the conditional purchaser on the footing of a freeholder, were illegal. The question is reserved for the opinion of the full Court, so that we shall soon have the advantage of having the law interpreted and declared by full judicial authority. After it is so declared the Legislature can in its wisdom alter it, or not, as seems to it good.

This particular case has the advantage of being unencumbered by disputed facts. The disputable points are all points of law. MACAULEY selected land, and applied for and obtained his grazing area. But on this area one REYNOLDS made some selections. The question, therefore, arose, what was the effect of REYNOLDS's selections on MACAULEY's grazing area? The law says that every conditional purchase cancels the lease of the portion selected, together with three times the area thereof. Did, therefore, REYNOLDS's selections cancel part of MACAULEY's lease just as MACAULEY's selections had cancelled part of CHISHOLM's lease? Does the wording of the law apply to any kind of lease—free selectors' leases as well as to squatters' leases? Is a lease regularly issued from the Lands Office to a conditional purchaser on the same legal footing as the lease of the run from which the grazing right has been withdrawn? If it is, the same law exactly applies to both leases; if it is not, the grounds of the distinction require to be made clear. Are the free selectors, so far as their grazing right is concerned, simply small squatters, or is their position as to the leasing of contiguous land exactly the same as that of freeholders?

It is not pretended that REYNOLDS obtained, or even applied for, the grazing right to which he was entitled in virtue of his selections, and it was therefore contended that MACAULEY's lease was only interfered with to the extent of REYNOLDS's selections. But on the other side it was argued that the law does not wait for a selector to apply for and get his grazing area before the previous lease is cancelled; the cancellation takes place *ipso facto* on the conditional purchase being made. The cancellation is prior to and independent of a second lease. But then again it was replied to this, that supposing MACAULEY's lease to have been cancelled by REYNOLDS's selections, the lease would have reverted to the Crown, and that the Crown, by taking rent, had virtually renewed it. But to push this principle, and contend that whenever the Crown inadvertently took money from a claimant it was bound to uphold his claim, would lead to some curious conclusions. It will be seen, therefore, that the case can be argued all round, and that there are some knotty points involved. A judicial decision, therefore, is very much wanted, and will be very valuable.

If that decision support the verdict of the jury, it will to some extent supersede the necessity of Mr. ROBERTSON's bill, but not altogether: for it will still remain desirable that the selector should put himself in possession of his grazing rights, should mark his boundaries, and should notify the squatter thereof.

One of the points raised at Goulburn, in the case of CHISHOLM v. MACAULEY, was again raised at Maitland last week, in an action between two squatters—the point, viz., whether a conditional purchase *ipso facto* cancelled the lease of an adjoining area of three times the extent. The Judge said that it did, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that it didnot, and that the first lease was not cancelled till the second was issued; and he based his argument on the ground that the law did not define the area cancelled, and that the cancellation was inoperative from its vagueness. The verdict leant to Mr. MARTIN's view; but the case was so mixed up with other matters that the verdict was not explicit on that particular point. As a new trial is to be moved for, the point may be argued again.

It is obvious that the confusion that exists arises from the want of definition given to the boundaries of the grazing area, and from the indistinctness of the law as to the exact party in legal possession from time to time. Mr. ROBERTSON's bill would largely have cured these defects of the law, but it would still have left difficulties in the case of one selector overlaying another. When the case is merely one of free selector ousting the squatter, it is comparatively simple; but when one, two, three selectors come successively after each other, the case becomes more complicated. Does the last comer cancel all previous leases of land affected by his claim?—and can an outside selector overlap his predecessors, and cut them off altogether from such contiguity as would break their claim to a grazing right? In such a case, if the first comer is first served, the last comer is best served.

It is perhaps fortunate that the legal point involved will be argued and judicially determined during the recess of Parliament. The legislative and judicial functions will be kept distinct. The law as it is, and the law as it ought to be, are two different things. The Judges are the proper parties for determining the former, the representatives of the people for determining the latter. And in cases where doubts exist as to the meaning and bearing of a law, it is best to have those doubts resolved by the established tribunal for interpreting the law.

Those free selectors who read the newspapers will probably have watched these two cases with close attention, interested as they are in the working of the Land law. They may also have noticed another trial, at Wagga Wagga, where a selector, after prolonged residence and considerable improvement, was ousted on the ground that the land he purchased was pre-emptively claimed by a squatter. There is always a risk of such prior claims turning up, but the long period of residence in this particular case seemed to make it one of especial hardship. From inquiries we have instituted, however, we find that the facts of the case are—though not brought out on the trial—that the selector was simply warned from the first that he could not have the land, and that he had only himself to blame for trying it on. If this is correct, the remedy the Judge suggested to him would be of no avail.

ST. MARY'S LITERARY INSTITUTE, BALMAIN.—On last Tuesday evening the members of the above society gave their usual monthly entertainment, in the presence of a very numerous and fashionable audience. The Rev. W. Stack, president of the institute, prefaced the programme with a few appropriate remarks; and the various items were then proceeded with in a manner that elicited the warmest appreciation. The musical part consisted of "Happy are we tonight," several glees, the songs of "Seeing Nelly home," "The Southern Cross," "Old Potomac's Shore," and "A mortible tale." One of the members also played a very effective guitar solo. The literary portion was contributed by two gentlemen, one of whom gave a running comment on "A visit to Mont Blanc," and the other read with considerable effect a humorous selection from Charles Dickens's "Christmas Carol," much to the amusement of the audience. Mr. John Deane acted as conductor and accompanyist.

THE QUEEN'S OWN BAND.—The band of H.M. 50th Regiment will give their long-promised moonlight performance in the Domain this evening, at 8 o'clock. All the necessary arrangements to admit the big-drum are well satisfactory. The following is the programme:—1. Grand march, "Royal Procession," Gassner; 2. Overture, "Oberon," Weber; 3. Lancers, "Merry Tunes," Godfrey; 4. Grand Selection, "Don Carlos," Verdi; 5. Valse, "Il Borigolo," Gassner; 6. Galop, "Rifle Volunteers," Farmer. God save the Queen.

THE YARROVILLE STUD DISTRIBUTION.—The proprietor of this stud has determined upon disposing of it on the principle of an art-union, and under similar conditions to those under which the celebrated Mar

FIRE.—About 10 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in some sheds in the rear of Messrs. Lenehan, Brothers, grocers, George-street South, which were in the occupation of Messrs. Woods and Co. The sheds, being constructed entirely of wood, burnt very rapidly, and the fire extended to the stables at the rear of the Black Swan inn; these being also constructed of wood, a tremendous flame was caused, which attracted large numbers of people from all directions. The No. 1 Volunteer Fire Company with their engine, the Brigade with one of their manual engines, and the No. 2 with their engine, were on the spot within a very short time after the fire broke out; and the engines were at once set to work, not so much for the purpose of saving the sheds or stables, as to prevent the fire from spreading to Messrs. Lenehan, Brothers' shop, and Cunningham's public-house. The firemen worked hard and well, in order to accomplish this, and it was owing to their prompt and energetic action that the fire was confined to the sheds and stables, which, however, were totally destroyed, together with a quantity of hay, straw, &c., which they contained. At one time the Black Swan Inn was threatened, and a large quantity of Mr. Cunningham's furniture was removed by the Salvage Company attached to the Insurance Brigade; but when it was found that the fire could be prevented from spreading to the house, the furniture was replaced. The steam fire-engine of the Insurance Brigade was in attendance, with steam up and ready for immediate action, in case its services were required. The buildings occupied by Messrs. Woods and Co. were insured, but in what office could not be ascertained last night. The stables belonging to the Black Swan, which is the property of Mr. Guy, are also insured. The furniture of Mr. Cunningham, landlord of the Black Swan, was not insured. It is not known how the fire originated.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The usual weekly meeting in connection with the New South Wales Temperance Alliance was held last evening, at the Temperance Hall, and was numerously attended. Mr. Armstrong occupied the chair, and in the course of his remarks drew attention to three inquests held within the past few days in Sydney on persons whose deaths had been caused by indulgence in strong drinks, and he earnestly warned both old and young against the insidious nature of intoxicating liquors, and he pointed to the deplorable wretchedness and poverty which existed in this city in consequence of the intemperance which prevailed amongst the people, as being a sufficient inducement to persons to become teetotallers. Mr. Bowmaker, one of the city missionaries, next addressed the meeting, and narrated several cases which had come under his own personal observation, of parents bringing themselves and their families to want and distress by their indulgence in strong drink; he urged his audience to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquor, to sign the pledge, and, what was more important than all, to keep it. Mr. Whately was next called upon to address the meeting. He expressed his gratification at seeing that his Excellency the Governor had manifested his interest in the temperance movement by presiding over a meeting held in that half a few evenings ago; and he also thought it was very satisfactory to find that at the Saturday evening concerts, given by the Sons of Temperance, the chair was frequently occupied by gentlemen of high social position and standing in the colony. He condemned, in most emphatic terms, those public-houses in which immoral proceedings were allowed to take place, and he pointed out what he considered to be the defects of the present law with regard to the licensing of public-houses, and instanced one or two cases in illustration of the unfairness of the working of the present law. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Jones and Mr. B. Mountcastle, who gave their testimony to the pernicious consequences arising from indulgence in strong drink. The chairman announced that at the next weekly meeting, it was expected that the Rev. Thomas O'Rielly would deliver a lecture on the subject of Temperance. The meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

GLENMIRE GOLD-FIELD.—The *Western Post*, May 5, says, this field near Bathurst is not looking up, the manager of the company reporting as follows:—It will be recollected that the water supply failed last season about the time of our half-yearly meeting, since which time there has not been sufficient rain to cause any rise in creeks; in short, we have experienced nothing but one unceasing drought, causing an entire stoppage of all sluicing operations. I can, therefore, only reiterate what I have before stated in former reports with reference to the prospects of remuneration from this quarter, and which, I have every reason to believe, will be fully realised. Everything is prepared, and is now in readiness to sluice on an extensive scale, at the Gravel Hills, and another race has, during the dry season, been cut to sluice the drift at Sheep Station Point, working a lower level. This, I trust, will enable us to almost double the weekly produce, as the same water, after having been used at the Gravel Hills, will here be employed again. The quartz from the Flat Reef has not realised my anticipations, and with our present appliances will not pay for working. Ninety (90) tons have been raised from various parts of the mine, and crushed in different lots. The entire quantity yielded only 12 oz. 6 dwts. of gold. I have not been successful in obtaining any good results from treating the sulphurets, but am still continuing my experiments. In all probability we shall soon get the winter rains, when sluicing operations will at once be resumed. The gold-field has never before been in the position it now is with regard to facilities for working, all preliminary works having been completed and the ground fairly opened; it remains only to get the much desired supply of water to at once make a good return; and as operations will be carried on in two different localities, we shall consequently in some considerable degree make up for lost time. I also anticipate the arrival of large numbers of Chinese, for whom the Glanmire diggings have always offered peculiar attractions. The shareholders are aware that the only permanent supply of water is through the winter season, and failing the success of the sluicing operations during the next six months, I should feel it my duty, although with very considerable reluctance, to recommend that the workings be stopped.

FINANCIAL REFORM.—The question of retrenchment appears to have as much significance in New Zealand as in our own colony, and a Financial Reform League, which has been there selected, has just issued its first report. Upon this the *Auckland Herald* comments:—It would appear that the sub-committee which drew up the report made a general survey of the expenditure of the colony, and, without pointing to anything of a startling character in the shape of reform, have at least re-echoed the sentiments very generally expressed on the subject of retrenchment. The recommendations of the League may be grouped under two or three heads, viz., reduction of certain salaries, consolidation of some offices and abrogation of others, and a change of system from an exceedingly intricate to one more plain and simple, less costly, but yet as really effective. This 4th report, however is of far too general a character to be of much service. If reformers of financial abuses hope to excite much interest in their schemes, they must paint the vices of the system they would amend in bright colours, and with all the minute fidelity and accuracy of a pre-Raffaelite picture. Vague generalities catch not the public eye—they do not arrest the public mind. Hence the Association or League would have a far better chance of success if the committee who manages its affairs would thoroughly analyse one or two departments at a time, would make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the work really required, and that paid for, and point out the defects and suggest remedies. With respect to the cost of the mail service via Panama, the writer observes:—"The League has fought shy of the Panama postal extravagance and the Customs expenditure. We hope this is only for a time, and that the former will be put in such a plain and practical way before the people, in all its extravagant wastefulness of public money, that the public may become thoroughly alive to putting an end to the contract as soon as possible. Many of the secondary advantages held out as likely to flow from this service have proved wholly illusory. The League has done a little, but there is a very great deal of work yet before it, and we trust it will face the difficulties in the way, and endeavour to accomplish something of a valuable character."

THE WEATHER AT LIVERPOOL PLAINS.—The drought which is creating such havoc amongst the stock in this district, and which is giving such anxiety to all classes, continues unabated, not a drop of rain having fallen since our last issue, nor are there at present any real signs of an approaching change. Indications do occasionally manifest themselves, but only to create greater disappointment by their sudden disappearance. What the consequences will be, should this month pass over as did the last, it is impossible to tell. Farming operations are at a complete stand still; the ground is as hard as iron, and ploughing is out of the question, notwithstanding that the season is far advanced for commencing this description of labour. Feed for stock is not merely scarce—it is invisible, and the light frosts, which now almost nightly occur, indicate pretty clearly the probability of their setting in permanently before rain falls, and so completely shut out the hopes of a supply of winter feed for stock. Travelling for the sake of water and grass is now becoming common among stock-holders, to the annoyance, and probable ruin of their more fortunate neighbours. How it will all end it is impossible to say, but certainly a season like the present has not overtaken this district for many years.—*Tamworth Examiner*, May 2.

TEMPESTUOUS WEATHER AT THE ISLAND OF REUNION.—We are in receipt of the *Revue Commerciale* of the Island of Réunion, dated the 18th of March last. It notifies that Réunion has also suffered by the cyclone which passed over Mauritius on the 12th of March last. The *Revue* states that the tempest burst upon Reunion on the 12th and 13th, and reports that it is believed that the centre of the hurricane was between St. Benoit and St. Pierre, its direction being from the N.E. to the S.W. After it had blown for some hours there was a dead calm, and then the fury of the tempest was resumed. St. Denis has suffered less than the other parts of the island, having been sheltered by its position. The *Revue* says:—"The news that has reached us from some quarters is most distressing. The wind has been of an extreme violence, especially when it came from the west. In some quarters of the island (and especially at St. Pierre) there has been a heavy fall of water. We hear from that place the following intelligence:—'All the maize which was not ripe is lost. The crop of coffee is washed away; the berries were scarcely formed. The sugar canes generally have suffered less. The stables of M. de Kerguen, at Piton, St. Joseph, have been blown down, and over twenty mules were killed. The city of St. Pierre presents a piteous spectacle.' The *Revue* states that the unfortunate engagés and creoles have been the greatest sufferers. It is evident, however, that the cyclone has not been nearly so destructive at Réunion as at the neighbouring island of the Mauritius.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GOULBURN.

WEDNESDAY.

In the case of Lehane v. Hume the jury, at midnight, returned a verdict which had the effect of giving the right to the land in dispute to the defendant, by giving damages £100 for trespass only beyond the boundary thereof.

The Hon. H. Parkes opened the Public school here to-day. The attendance was very numerous, and the ceremony excited a good deal of interest. The hon. gentleman was invited to a banquet in the evening. Great preparations were made, so that the feast should be worthy of the occasion; and all the leading gentlemen of the district were present.

KIANDRA.

WEDNESDAY.

The Bishop of Goulburn and Mrs. Thomas arrived here last night at 6 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. T. Druitt and Mr. A. Blomfield, and escorted by a considerable number of the residents. His Lordship held a Confirmation service at Adaminaby yesterday morning, and addressed a large congregation here in the evening.

MARYBOROUGH.

WEDNESDAY.

The fortnightly escort arrived to-day with 6530 ounces of gold.

Gold has been found at a spot some four miles from the head station at Kilkiven. The prospects as far as they have been yet proved are good, but the extent of payable ground remains to be tested. There has been a great rush there from Gympie, more than two thousand diggers having left the latter place.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

Parliament met this afternoon, when the announcement was made that Mr. Sladen had succeeded in forming an Administration. The following list has been announced:—Chief Secretary, Mr. Sladen; Minister for Justice, Mr. Fellowes; Attorney-General, Mr. M'Donnell; Treasurer, Mr. Langton; Minister for Lands, Mr. Gillies; Minister for Mines, Mr. Kerford; Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Bayles; Minister for Works, Mr. O'Grady; and another not yet named. Parliament was adjourned to the 28th instant to allow of the Ministerial re-elections.

Mr. Verdon has been gazetted as Agent-General for Victoria in England. This appointment will leave room for Mr. Service, who will probably join Mr. Sladen.

Mr. Hill, of Dungannon, Queensland, has sworn an affidavit before Mr. Sturt, in which he avers that he knew Tichbourne in the years 1853 and 1854 at Wagga Wagga, and that he recognised De Castro as the same person.

The Melbourne Banking Company this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

The National Bank has purchased the premises of Messrs. Reynolds and English, in Collins-street, as a site for a new bank building.

Markets are dull. Candles, 10½d. in bond. Resin £14 10s. to £15.

ARRIVED.—The Sea King, from Liverpool. Tasmana, from Glasgow.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Sea King, ship, from Liverpool. Cantero, barque, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

The Port Election has resulted in the return of Messrs. Hill and Bower.

The meeting of the shareholders in the National Bank has been postponed to the 16th May.

The Queen's Birthday will be celebrated here on the 25th May.

The weather is very fine, but unseasonably hot. Barometer very high.

Corn market perfectly quiet.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice CREEKE, and a jury of four.

BURTON V. AINSWORTH.

This was an action upon a promissory note for £1000, made on 11th November, 1863, by the defendant and one Benjamin Wright Lattin, in favour of the plaintiff, payable on demand, at the English Scottish and Australian Bank, and alleged to have been dishonoured on such demand of payment. The declaration also contained the usual money counts. The defendant pleaded, first, that there had been no demand; secondly, he pleaded specially certain circumstances which proved, or were supposed to prove, that the note had been given for plaintiff's accommodation, and without any consideration to the defendant. To the residue of the declaration defendant pleaded "never indebted." The plaintiff demurred to the first and second pleas, and issue was joined upon the whole case.

Mr. Darley and Mr. C. J. Manning appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Salomons for the defendant.

JURORS.—Mr. James Tucker, of Double Bay; Mr. John Thompson, of Randwick; Mr. James Taylor, of Milson's Point; and Mr. William Vial, of Liberty-street, Newtown.

An application was made during the progress of the trial by Mr. Salomons, and allowed by his Honor, to add a plea, alleging that the promissory note was only given at the plaintiff's request to show that certain shares had been deposited by the plaintiff, and that beyond this there was no consideration for the making of the promissory note. His Honor reserved leave to the plaintiff, however, to move that he was wrong in allowing the plea to be added, and also allowed the plea to be demurred to as if it had been originally filed.

It appeared that Benjamin Lattin was a contractor for some part of the Fitzroy Iron Works, and that in November, 1863, he applied to Mr. Alexander Brown to discount his promissory note for £350, which the defendant had indorsed. Mr. Brown refused, unless a deposit of 100 shares in the company was made at the same time, as a collateral security. Thereupon, the defendant and Lattin applied, as the plaintiff contended, to the plaintiff, who agreed to deposit 100 shares on receiving their joint and several promissory notes for £1000. This was given, the shares deposited, and the promissory note for £350 discounted. The defendant contended, on the other hand, that the plaintiff offered to deposit 100 shares, and never asked for the promissory note till the following day, and then only as something to show the transaction. Mr. Brown had instituted proceedings in equity some time previous to compel the transfer to him of the 100 shares, as he had never been paid the amount of the promissory note for £350 as a security for which such shares had been originally deposited. An arrangement had been made, and 100 shares were sold on account of Mr. Brown, and realised only £130. The question for the jury was whether the promissory note for £1000 was given *bona fide*, or only as a sort of memorandum of the transaction.

His HONOR having summed up,

The jury retired at 5 o'clock, and, after an absence of five minutes, returned a verdict for the defendant.

BANCO COURT.

Before his Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, and a jury of four.

NELSON AND ANOTHER V. JOSHUA AND ANOTHER.

The trial of this case again lasted all day without being concluded.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of George Maidment, a special meeting. Notice being defective, nothing was done.

In the estate of Charles C. Kemp, a single meeting. Insolvent amended part of his schedule. Some debts were proved, and the official assignee was directed to accept an offer for the purchase of the assets.

In the estate of William S. Oke, a single meeting. Insolvent did not attend. Seven debts were proved. Twelve months' accounts to be filed on or before the 13th. The estate to be realised. Meeting adjourned until the 15th.

In the estate of Thomas M'Gregor, a single meeting. Some debts were proved, and insolvent was examined. The official assignee was directed to allow insolvent his household furniture, wearing apparel, and watch.

In the estate of William Matchett, a single meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Henry Simmonds, a single meeting. One debt was proved. Insolvent did not appear.

In the estate of George Thrift, a single meeting. Four debts were proved. Insolvent was directed to file accounts under rules 22 and 24, on or before the 8th, and the meeting was adjourned until the 13th May.

In the estate of Gilbert T. G. Parsons, an adjourned third meeting. Further adjourned until the 7th.

In the estate of Daniel Maher, an adjourned single meeting. Insolvent was further examined.

In the estate of John Enfield, an adjourned special meeting. Insolvent was examined.

In the estate of Ehud Gale, an adjourned second meeting. Insolvent was examined, and the meeting was adjourned until the 11th May.

In the estate of William S. Oke, an adjourned special meeting. Further adjourned until the 7th.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of Robert Pert, a first meeting. Four debts were proved.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, May 7.—At 11: *Plans of distribution for confirmation*: on a motion by Mr. Mackenzie—James Flynn, 10s. 11d. in the £; John Black (second plan), 6¾d.; George A. Hall, 7s. 1¾d. on ors.' preferent claim only; by Mr. Humphery—Francis Waugh, 19s. 3 7-19d. on one preferent debt; Robert Coulter (second plan), 3d.; Henry Dodds, 3s. 2¾d. Motions: in re Strachan & Co., to discharge summons requiring Malcolm Campbell to attend to be examined; for ratification or otherwise of creditors' directions in the estates of Henry Moon, John Drummond, John J. Smythe, Daniel Maher, Alfred Mayo, William Markey, and John Farrell. Application by Gilbert T. G. Parsons, for an allowance.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, May 7.—At 10½: Samuel Hebblewhite, special. James Christian, first. At 11: James M'Kenzie, Thomas Rice, adjourned single. Gilbert G. T. Parsons, adjourned third. William S. Oke, adjourned special.

Friday, 8.—At 11: Edwin Binney, second. David Wiley, Thomas Anderson, Francis Hill, William Shirley, Edward Thompson, George B. Brown, Richard G. Underwood, single. Walter Breaden, adjourned second. Joseph C. Fielding, John Batten, adjourned single. *At Forbes*: George Archer, single. *At Maitland*: Edwin Tipper, second. Daniel Regan, special. *At Goulburn*: James Thompson, special.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, May 12.—At 11: Edward John White, Arthur Cubitt, John Paton, Henry Darling, John Crook, James Starr, Thomas Haslam, John Brady, Francis Ezra Russell, Carson M'Brien, Patrick O'Brien.

ANNUAL LICENSING SESSION.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Murphy and Palser.

Patrick Kelly, of the Morpeth Hotel, Clarence-street, appeared before the Court to show cause why the renewal of his license should not be refused—objections having been lodged by senior-sergeant Waters, to the following effect: That on Sunday, the 7th July last, a serious disturbance and violent assault took place at his house, and that he afterwards supplied the parties thereto with liquor, and endeavoured to persuade the injured man from giving his assailant into custody; that at that time his house was badly conducted; and that on the 16th July and the 17th September last he was convicted of breaches of the Licensing Act. Senior-sergeant Waters deposed, in support of his objections, that on the 10th August last he was present at the Court of Quarter Sessions when a man named M'Gill was tried for stabbing one Christie, and according to the evidence given it appeared that a number of persons were drinking in front of Kelly's bar on the evening of Sunday, the 7th July, that a disturbance took place between M'Gill and Christie, and that Christie stabbed M'Gill in the thigh with a knife; that after the stabbing Kelly endeavoured to dissuade Christie from prosecuting M'Gill, and supplied them with drinks; Kelly was called to give evidence in the case, and contradicted one of the witnesses; on the conclusion of the case Judge M'Farland commented on the case in the presence of Kelly, and said that Kelly was not a fit person to hold a publican's license, and that he would communicate with the magistrates who granted licenses, and desired the gaoler to furnish him with Kelly's convictions; about the 19th August, he (witness) received from Captain Scott a letter (produced), signed "Alfred M'Farland;" Kelly was, in July last, fined 20s. for Sunday selling, and in September was fined 30s. for permitting drunkenness on his premises. Cross-examined by Mr. Carroll: Never knew of a person replying upon the comments of a Judge; will not swear that the evidence given before Judge M'Farland is true; he (witness) has no complaint to make against Kelly.

Their Worships decided to recommend that Kelly's license be not renewed.

MONDAY, MAY 4.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Pinhey, Hughes, and Cohen.

Martha Humphries, of the Currency Lass Inn, Illawarra Road, appeared to answer objections against the renewal of her license, which had been filed by senior-sergeant Taylor, as follows:—That she has for years past cohabited with one James Flood, his wife being alive; that her house is badly conducted, and a nuisance to the neighbourhood; and that she is not a person of good repute, as required by the Act. Maty the wife of Thomas Flood, Sarah Anne the wife of James Flood, Sarah Gardener, and James Flood were witnesses in support of the objection.

The witnesses were cross-examined by Mr. Gannon, who attended on behalf of Mrs. Humphries, and at the close addressed their Worships in opposition to the objections, contending that they applied to times long gone by, and not at all to his client's present manner of life or of conducting her house.

Their Worships decided upon recommending that the license be not renewed.

This closed the business of the session.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Hughes, Renwick, Chapman, Evans, Powell, Day, and Dangar.

Of twenty-one prisoners brought before the Court, two were discharged, and five were remanded.

Eight persons were fined, in sums varying from 5s. to 20s., for drunkenness and obscene language.

Eliza Norris was sentenced to be imprisoned three months, and Margaret Smith to be imprisoned one month, as idle and disorderly persons; both were apprehended for being drunk and disorderly, and both failed to show that they have either a fixed abode or lawful means of support.

Mary Jane Bellamy was convicted of having attempted to rob a drunken man named Chatfield, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Ellen Jones was summarily convicted of having stolen 12s. 6d., the moneys of her mistress, Catherine Gutteridge, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

John Webster, charged with having stolen a pair of boots, the property of John Dunn, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

On the summons paper were six cases, of which, one was dismissed, two were postponed, and one was struck out for want of prosecution. John Walsh, omnibus driver, was fined 40s. for plying for hire from a place other than a legally appointed stand. In Blaney v. Newman, the defendant was ordered to pay 7s. a week for the support of an illegitimate child, of which he confessed himself to be the father.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Smithers, Birrell, Levey, and Day have been summoned for Bench duty on Thursday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. R. A. Hunt and Mr. H. Armitage.

James Murphy, Joseph Ollier, and Martin Morrison, for drunkenness in public places, were fined 5s. each, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours. Matthew Scully, a seaman of the Nineveh, for drunkenness on board, was fined 10s., with the alternative of two days in gaol.

Barbara Williamson and William Croft, convicted of using obscene language in public places, were fined 40s. each, with costs.

The Court was occupied most of the day in hearing a charge of perjury preferred against Owen M'Mahon of Lane Cove, by Charles Leek. The evidence alleged to be false was given in a case recently heard before this Court, in which Leek was charged with cruelly ill-treating a horse belonging to M'Mahon, and the particular words in question were to the effect that he saw Leek with a spade or shovel strike the horse once. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-morrow Thursday.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

BANCO COURT.—Nelson and another v. Joshua and another, part heard; Mackenzie v. Brookes, De Beer v. Riordan.

JURY COURT.—Burton v. Ainsworth, part heard; Maloney v. M'Mahon, Raymond v. Brown, Allen v. O'Neill, Levy and another v. James; Levy v. James.

IN EQUITY.—Master's Office, at 11 a.m., Nicholson v. Levan, adjourned charge. Before the First Clerk, at 10.30, Thout v. Healy, taxation.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE monthly meeting of this society was held at the School of Arts, Pitt-street. Owing to the dryness of the season, the exhibits were not so numerous or so attractive as usual, but the collection was not wanting in interest or beauty. Mr. Robert Henderson occupied the chair. The following is the list of the

EXHIBITS.

Mr. Robert Henderson, Camellia Grove, Newtown: Cinchona officinalis; Rosa—Aurora de Guide, Devoniensis, Souvenir de la Malmaison, Salvia Africana; Lotus Jacobeus; Adhatoda cydoniæfolia; Columnia scandens; Petunia, King of Purples; Pelargonium, French wonder; Passiflora Buonapartia; Tacsonia Mattii; Abutilon insignis; a bunch of peach apples, second crop.

Mrs. Barnes, Balmain, sent a fast-growing climber to be named.

Mr. Sparrow, North Shore, sent a plant of the Malvaceæ to be named.

Messrs. J. and W. Gelding, Markets and Double Bay: Rosa—Countess de Barthe, Souvenir d' un Ami, General Jacqueminot, Queen of Roses, Jean d' Arc, Solfaterre, Inermis; pot grown plants of Dracæna robusta; Azalea amœna; Gladiolus—Homer, Dracæna Australis, double Jonquil; Camellia—Alba plena; and a pot of yellow and red capsicums.

Mr. James Seymour: Designs for the growth and pruning of grape vines, peach, and other trees; and he explained the method of culture which, after long experience and careful study, appeared to him to be best suited to the colony.

Mr. Major Lowe, amateur: Begonia venusta, Begonia nitida, Camellia fimbriata, C. alba, Rose Devoniensis; Fuchsias—Comet, Queen of Hanover; Chrysanthemum little gem, and a good collection of double Zinnias.

Mr. Benjamin Cocks, amateur: Salvia carbata, Statice Dickisoni, Cuphea jorulensis, C. purpurea variegata, Bouganvillea glabra, Zonale geraniums—Rosette, F. Stella, Bouvarelia jacquinifiora, Fuchsia syringiflora; a collection of Chrysanthemums; also pot plants of Caladiums—fulgens, argyritis, and Houlettii.

Mr. J. M. Illidge, amateur: a beautiful cluster of cloth of gold roses, also, Pittosporum Rugulosides, Passiflora Loudoni, and Salvia carbata.

Mr. Joseph Graham, of the Markets and Lilydale: Passiflora alata, Salvia carbatus, Statice Halfordii, S. Sinuata, Bougainvillia glabra. Roses—General Washington, Pauline Lantzeuer, Marshal Neil, Fuchsia Tigrosa, and F. Empereur des Fuchsias.

Mr. Consett Stephen; gardener, Mr. M'Bride: Solandra lævis, Jasminum pubescens, Berberis cœrulea, Dombeya latifolia, Solanum oviger um, Japanese chrysanthemums, Escallonia floribunda, Abutilon lateum, Adhatoda cydonæfolia, Jambosa Australis, Caphea jorulensis, C. Zampareï, C. platycantra, Fimbriaria murcata, Justicia carnea, Erythrina Camdeni, Tecoma velutina, Colbetia bictonensis, Aucica zygemeria, Lophospermum spectable, Citherosylton quadrangularis, Delphinium formosum, Salvia Africana. The Japanese chrysanthemums were particularly noticed, they being very different from the English varieties.

Mr. Beckly, amateur: Fruit of Passiflora decaerisnearia, two French marygolds, and fuchsias Wiltshire lerca, Souvenir de Chiswick, Emperor des Fuchsias, and Triumph Cornellison.

DISEASES OF APPLE TREES.

Mr. JOHN GELDING read the following letter from Mr. J. M. Saunders, of West Maitland, respecting a new phase of disease in apple trees:—"I have in my garden several good old apple and pear trees that I am gradually losing through the destructive process of a large white grub or cobra, which gets established in the lower trunk, and gradually ascends, boring the wood at the same time in various directions, so that there is always a quantity of refuse like sawdust lying on the ground round the tree. I was thinking of making an incision in the trees, pretty high up, and pouring in a quantity of turpentine, salt urine, or gas water; but as your meeting is on Wednesday evening, I would like to have the opinion of some of our practical men on the subject, if you would kindly put it to the meeting. I have no doubt that either of the remedies I have named would kill the grub. What effect would it have on the trees?" Mr. Gelding remarked: I much regret that our correspondent did not send a specimen of the grub, it would have enabled us to judge whether it was identical with the grub that plays such havoc amongst the old plants of *Pittosporum undulatum*, or with a small description of the same that I have noticed boring the main stems of standard roses. I can hardly imagine that any of the antidotes named by Mr. Saunders would answer further than injuring the trees so operated upon. The evil complained of is one that requires nipping in the bud, and if the grubs have not ascended too high, a probe might be used to find out the course of the insects burrowing. Generally they burrow in a circular direction, and are endowed with that instinct as to leave the vital parts of the tree unaffected. I may also state that trees so attacked are generally pre-deceased, and these grubs are obeying one of the great laws of nature in hastening their decay. However, as we do not like to lose our old favourite trees, the only plan to exterminate the grubs that I can recommend, with the proviso that the mischief has only began, and if the burrows are superficial, is to cut away the affected parts till the grubs are reached and destroyed, then cover the wounds with a composition of cow dung and loam, bound with some coarse sacking. The bark will soon heal over the wounds. Believing also that bad drainage has much to do with it, the ground about the trees should also be thoroughly drained, and the roots of the trees carefully examined, and if they are deceased they should be carefully cut away. Any how, I cannot imagine that the internal application of poisonous compounds would have the desired effect, but would only hasten the death of the trees so operated upon. While on the subject of diseased apple trees I may allude to the disease called the American blight. I have repeatedly stated that this disease can be cured, if the party who has infested trees puts his shoulder to the wheel, and not act like our Oriental brethren when calamity overtakes them, with "It is fate, and who can resist it?" That popular writer, Shirley Hibberd, in his valuable work on profitable gardening, alluding to the American blight, writes:—"It is rarely that American blight gets a firm hold of trees that are dry and healthy at the roots; indeed, the appearance of parasitical vermin is generally an indication that the tree is diseased from other causes, and to merely attack the insect pests is to make one step towards final recovery. The simplest of all processes for the eradication of American blightbas often been described in these pages. In the course of one winter we restored to the most perfect state of cleanliness a number of trees that appeared hopelessly infested with this destructive blight. They were literally covered with running wounds, and were alive all over with the tenacious masses of white cottony threads of *Eriosoma lanigera*—the ruin of half the apple trees in this country. The process consisted in first scraping off with a piece of iron hoop the looser portions of old bark, and then scrubbing them all over with a dandy brush soaked in warm brine. Though a tedious and tiresome job, it proved in execution less formidable than it appeared. The trees were then first pruned so as to remove all dead, ill-placed, and very much diseased shoots. The ground underneath the tree operated upon was covered with old mats to save the grass, and mats were thrown on the bushes within reach of the splashes (this, of course, in an apple orchard would not require to be done). The workman then planted his ladder, took up with him a pailefull of warm brine, and, commencing at the extremities of the boughs, scrubbed them all over from head to foot. All the prunings and scrapings were burnt. The ground all round the trees as far as the roots were considered to extend were then soaked with the strong drainings from a dung heap, to poison whatever insect life had escaped the brine in the scraping of the bark, and to refresh the roots of the tree with a wholesome stimulus." I may also state that the same author advocates the roots to be stripped and strong manure placed on them. I have so often advocated the same doctrine that I need hardly again enter the lists with my views, furthermore than asserting that in this colony the American blight may be kept in check, and even completely eradicated, if our friends who are unfortunately troubled with it would only use a few of the many remedies within their reach. Night-soil to dress the roots with, strong brine or diluted kerosene to dress the trees; both of these would be effectual.

Mr. WOOFF believed that spirits of turpentine, or sulphur, forced into the hole, would have the effect of destroying the grub, if the hole were sealed up.

Mr. SEYMOUR said that we were very much in the dark as to the particular grub referred to by Mr. Saunders. We must first ascertain what the insect was before we knew how to deal with it. He hoped that gardeners would pay more attention to entomological science, as it would materially facilitate their operations. Judicious pruning and the application of sea-weed to the foot of the trees had a wholesome effect on diseased apple trees.

Mr. J. M. ILLIDGE thought that carbolic acid might be found of great advantage in the extermination of insect pests.

Mr. GRAHAM was satisfied that a weak solution of kerosene oil would destroy the American blight.

Mr. GLAISTER said that a solution of acetic acid—one part of acetic acid and ten of water—would destroy all insect life, and would not injure the trees. The apple trees might be syringed when at rest, and the solution might be made stronger for application to the roots.

Mr. R. HENDERSON mentioned instances where vinegar had been applied to blighted apple trees and restored them to health. He was averse to pruning unless paint were applied to the part of the tree cut.

CAPSICUMS.

Mr. GELDING read the following remarks respecting one of his exhibits. Large sums were sent out of the colony for the purchase of pepper, but nothing was more easy of growth in this colony than capsicums from which it was made:—The fruit of C. cacestum, commonly called bird pepper, is gathered ripe, dried in the sun, pounded, and mixed with salt; it is then kept in stoppered bottles, and is then known under the name of Cayenne pepper. London writes that a mixture of sliced cucumber, shalots or onions cut very small, a little lime juice and Madeira wine (for this we might substitute Colonial), with a few pods of bird pepper, well washed and mixed together with the liquor, seldom fails to provoke the most languid appetite in the West Indies. It is there called *Man-dram*. Gathered fresh from the plant the pods of all the species are liberally used both in the East and West Indies to assist digestion and to correct flatulencies. With the exception of the kind known as the bullock heart, which is more useful for pickling purposes, all the many species of capsicum may be made into the condiment known as cayenne pepper. I might also state, that these simple pods are the chief basis of most of the pungent sauces sold; so that every cottager has the means within reach of furnishing himself not only with a superior pepper, but also with the chief ingredient for making their food palatable during the hot months of the year.

On the motion of Mr. WOOFF and Mr. GLAISTER, a vote of thanks was given to the exhibitors and to the chairman.

"PROCUL—PROCUL ESTE, PROFANI."

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Light" proposes the adoption of English names for plants visited by English people. Monstrous! Is he not aware that one of the best reasons given at the Commemoration, by the Chancellor of the University, for the continued supremacy of Latin and Greek in education, was their necessity to science for "terminology," that is, science could never flourish but for these beautiful terms, so classical and pure, which she gleans, by certain uncouth twistings, from the lexicons—neither, indeed, could the quacks and the cosmetic mongers. A rose by any other name would not smell as sweet,—unless you Latinise it, and then, indeed, you double its perfume. Why, Sir, take away the awe, the mystery, the learning of that exquisite terminology, and you may perhaps give to the ordinary admirer a hint of the habits, or of the habitat, or of the history of the plant as revealed in its name, and this would again show the independence of the science, and remove one of the few excuses for confining our youth almost exclusively to dead languages for the best years of their training.

"Terminology of science!" what a grand word. Shall I tell "Light" what it means? Just this, and no more: A savan goes out in a gentleman's boat to dredge for algæ (seaweeds). They find some new species. The gentleman's name is Clifton. One must be called "Cliftonians." The coxswain's is Muggleton. Another is styled "Muggletonians," and a third takes the name of the nearest town, with "ensis" added. Truly science is under great obligations, but I doubt whether Cicero or Demosthenes, if revived, would recognise Latin or Greek in the prodigious barbarisms of the "terminology." Had we is in English, common sense and taste might keep a watch over it; but, "omne ignotum pro magnifico," do not touch it, "Light," lest you be disenchanted. There is, perhaps, one convenience in the terminology—savans of all European nations can understand it. Well, other sciences, far more precise, say pure mathematics, in all their branches, have their terminologies, their signs, their technical expressions, their terms for new discoveries, without falling upon twisted lexicon words at every new step. We speak of "Sturm's Theorem," "Napier's Rules," "Encke's Comet," Polarized light," "Jupiter's Moons"—and if we make use of Latin as in "Equinox," or of Greek, as in "Telegram," we make English of them, as we have done of all tongues as we wanted them; and yet these sciences do not lag for want of the classical (?) terminology—nor do the savans of various countries fail to understand each other; in fact, these are the very sciences whose results most depend on a strict and constant comparison of observed phenomena, and verified calculations.

Persevere then O "Light," "shady," "lanceleaved," "flintoothed," "silvery," and the rest, are not one whit better in Latin than in English.

Yours, &c.,
ZACHARY BARRY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—During the last thirty years, though having my full numerical amount of patients, I have *not had one death* from cholera, or any analogous complaints. Indeed, my success in its treatment has been so invariable and frequent, that I at length begin to feel it something like a duty to lay before the public an account of its treatment adopted and arranged by me, which is at the same time free from all risk, or objectionable properties of any description, and may be described as follows,—viz., the exhibition of the bicarbonate of potassa, given for convenience as a mixture, in the proportion of four drachms of the bicarbonate to as much water as will make a pint solution; one, two, or three dessert-spoonfuls in a wine-glass of tepid or cold water, every half-hour or hour, according to the urgency of the case, until every morbid symptom is removed. Relapses to be prevented by the timely recurrence to the remedy occasionally, or from time to time, and at longer intervals—the dose to be arranged according to the requirements of the patient.

Lest any objections should be made to the publication of the medical facts contained in the above, I think it only a due precaution to advert to Dr. Jenner's example in introducing his justly far-famed discovery in his treatment for the prevention of a fearful scourge in his day—that of smallpox—as surely the treatment of cholera is not *less important* to the public and world at large than the variola itself.

Your insertion of this will oblige, Sir, yours most obediently,

CHIRURGO-MEDICUS, R.N.

May 5th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Being aware of your impartiality and love of fair play, I beg leave to offer the following brief remarks relative to what I consider an unquestionable inaccuracy which has—probably by accident—crept into a report on immigration, published in the *Herald* of the 27th ultimo, and signed by George F. Wise, Agent for Immigration.

In that report it is stated, that out of 302 Protestant immigrants who came to these shores last year only seven were unable to read. It is surely sufficient, in order to prove the inaccuracy of this statement, to remark that, as shown in the same report, thirteen persons came from Scotland who were unable to read, and twenty-eight from England and Wales. Now, as I think, we may fairly conclude that very few, if any, Catholics were amongst these, therefore the number 7, to which I have referred, *must* be incorrect, and far below the proper number, more especially as when added to the rest it does

REVIEW.

Thorwaldsen, his Life and his Works.—[Thorwaldsen: sa Vie et ses Œuvres, par EUGÈNE PLON]. (Paris, Plon.)

WHETHER the genius and work of Thorwaldsen deserved the literary memorial which M. Eugène Plon has raised up to them, is a question that may be warmly disputed. But this is certain, that this record of the artist's life will be welcomed as a real addition to the already rich store of Art-Biography. The life of Thorwaldsen is in very many respects an exceedingly interesting one. As his biographer remarks, Thorwaldsen played a considerable part in the great movement of regeneration, "which began with Mengs and Winckelmann, and was developed during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and in the first half of the nineteenth century with David, Canova, and Bartolini." Albert, or as his countrymen affectionately call him, Bertel Thorwaldsen, the son of a poor Danish carver in wood and of a Jutland peasant woman his wife, was born at Copenhagen in 1770. An Icelandic *savant* claims for him a splendid descent from Harald Hildetand, King of Denmark in the eighth century; but the positive starting-point of Bertel was from the workshop in which his father roughly hewed figure-heads for merchant-ships; and not many years since, there were old Danish dockyard men who remembered the blue-eyed, fair-haired boy who helped his father. The father was wise enough to see the artistic aptitude of his son, and to take advantage for him of the free Art-school in the Royal Academy of Copenhagen. And he was rewarded, for Bertel brought a nicer knowledge of form to his father's work, and gave a higher reputation to the Thorwaldsen figure-heads. M. Plon gives a charming picture of Bertel at seventeen. He had just won the silver medal, and had been mentioned as the laureate in the papers. There was a glow at his heart, but he remained simple and humble, and might still be seen at mid-day carrying his father's dinner to the dockyard. In the yard, while the father rested from his rude labours and refreshed himself, the more learned and gifted son gave rare touches of delicacy to the paternal handiwork. In his nineteenth year a bas-relief by him carried off the great silver medal of the Academy. The prudent old Danish workman, his father, now thought that his son had gained knowledge enough to keep up the old business of figure-head hewing prosperously. But Bertel's professor, Abildgaard, saw that there was something better than figure-head carving in store for his bright pupil. It was with difficulty that the prudent father was persuaded to permit his boy to give only half his time to the figure-head business, and the remainder to higher Art-work in the Academy. As soon, however, as the current of Thorwaldsen's life was settled, he set busily to work, made bas-reliefs after sketches by his master, Abildgaard, and was for ever modelling in clay or in kneaded bread. His fellow-students mocked the silent nervous boy, who had not much to say about Art. The man in after-life was very much like the boy. Thorwaldsen never wrote on his art: he was content to practise it. His nervousness so completely possessed him, that when he was left with his subject to compete for the great gold medal, he fairly bolted, and could be with difficulty wheedled back to his place by a kind professor, who happened to meet the truant. The nervous lad made a stout resolve, and the gold medal was his. Bertel Thorwaldsen was cast among good friends. Directly he had made his power manifest, Wolff, the artist, organized a subscription in his favour that should enable him to give himself up entirely to study. In 1793 his "Saint Peter" won for Bertel the great prize which conferred upon him the privilege of an Academy travelling-pension. The pension attached to the great prize was not, however, at the disposition of the Government; consequently Thorwaldsen remained in Copenhagen, and the Academy granted him a subvention for two years which enabled him to pursue his art. He was already a known personage in the city, and was employed by publishers to draw vignettes, and by rich people to model their busts. He left Copenhagen for Italy in May, 1796, with his favourite dog Hector for sole companion. M. Plon remarks that Thorwaldsen's dogs play a good part in his biography. The captain of the Thetis, in which Thorwaldsen travelled to Italy, gives in a letter to his wife a sad account of the young sculptor:—

"Thorwaldsen is still here (Malta), but he is at last looking out for an opportunity to go to Rome. You can tell his parents that he is in good health. God knows what will become of him. He is so radically lazy that he does not care about writing himself on board ship. He would not learn one word of Italian, although I and the chaplain offered to give him lessons. I have determined to forward him to our ambassador at Naples, that he may get him conveyed to Rome. The young man has an annual pension of four hundred crowns, and may God help him. He has a big dog, which he has baptised Hector. He sleeps late, and thinks only of his ease and eating. But everybody on board likes him, he is so good-natured."

He was not, however, really idle. His journal, spare record as it is, shows that his mind was not rusting. His description of the packet in which he sailed from Palermo to Naples is brief, but sharply picturesque. He describes the motley crowd of passengers as lying upon one another, like herrings in the bottom of a smack. His first experiences in Naples are simply and well told. Of the hostelry in which he is first esconced, he observes, "If this is the best place in the city, may God pity the poor!" After nine months' journey and studying, he arrived at length in the Eternal City. He mentions his arrival in this way:—"I was born on the 8th of March, 1797; until that date I had not existed." The contemplation of the antique, M. Eugene Plon records, "gradually made a profound impression on Thorwaldsen." It did not manifest itself in sudden bursts of admiration in the manner of Southern natures. He remained for a while in a kind of ecstatic trance, seeing all he had to learn, and how much he must forget. Bishop Münter, to whom Thorwaldsen had letters of introduction, and who formed a great affection for him, wrote home of him, that he was an excellent artist, and had much taste and sentiment, but was completely ignorant of everything except Art. He could not speak one word of Italian or French, and had not the smallest acquaintance with the elements of history or mythology. Although his biographer cannot acquit Thorwaldsen of an extraordinary insensibility to everything that was not Art, he defends him against the accusation that he droned away the first years of his residence in Italy. M. Plon explains that before he reached Rome he produced with extreme facility and rapidity, and was always ready to work. In Rome doubts entered his mind, and these were his first progress. After the contemplation of so many *chefs-d'œuvre*, he was more than ever conscious of his weakness. Thenceforth, when he meditated an original work, he pondered his subjects for a long time; and it was only when his conception had taken a fairly definite shape, that he began to handle the clay. Because his hands were often idle, it must not be concluded that his mind was inactive. He would say, "The snow in my eyes is beginning to melt." The early time of Thorwaldsen's stay in Rome was, it should be remembered, a very troublous one: yet through the great events that happened between the beginning of 1798 and 1801, he progressed, and, it would seem, worked hard, eking out his poor pension (under fifty pounds) by painting in the little figures in the English painter Wallis's landscapes. Again and again he was struck with fever. The story of his first success in Rome is well told:—

"Thorwaldsen was a pensioner of the Academy for six years. When he remembered that the three years during which he was entitled to receive a regular subvention were drawing to a close, he determined to compose an important work before leaving Rome. Thereupon he made the first model of a Jason, which has not been preserved. This life-sized statue represented the hero as conqueror of the Dragon, covered with the Golden Fleece. It remained for a long time in the artist's studio, where many people came to see it; but it made no strong impression, and the sculptor, disappointed with the failure of his work, broke it up with his own hand. This heroic figure had not occupied so many months of the artist's time in vain. He had thought deeply over it; and although he had not succeeded in realising all his conception the first time, he was ready to begin again. Another Jason, of colossal proportions, was rapidly modelled. This work would possibly have met with the same fate as the first, if Madame Frederique Brun, sister of Bishop Münter, had not advanced the money to the artist to pay for the casting. The plaster cast was completed at the beginning of 1803. This time the statue of Jason was the event in Rome. The name of the artist was hardly known, but everybody was talking about his work, and the connoisseurs were unanimous in speaking of it as one of real merit. Canova exclaimed, 'There is a work in a new style, and great in treatment.' Even the severe Zoega did not hesitate to give it his flattering approbation; and this was the most delightful of the praises the artist heard. This success, however, threatened to remain sterile. There was as complete an absence of orders as before. Nobody thought of commanding the much-admired statue to be carved in marble. Thorwalsden's purse was empty, and the Academy pension had been prolonged beyond every recognized limit. He must give up the idea of remaining any longer in Rome. After having put off his departure from week to week, he was bound to leave Italy, his heart full of sorrow at losing the promises of glory after one smile of fortune. The poor artist had packed his luggage, and it was upon the *vetturino* at the door; his casts and furniture had been sold. At the last moment his travelling companion, the sculptor Hagemann, came and told him that in consequence of some necessary formalities in the matter of passports, their departure must be put off until the morrow. This accident was to change the future of Thorwaldsen. A few hours afterwards, the rich English banker, Thomas Hope, entered the studio, and, struck with the grandeur of the Jason, asked what it would cost to be executed in marble. 'Six hundred guineas,' the agitated sculptor answered, clinging to a last hope. 'The price is not enough: you must have at least eight hundred,' the generous amateur answered. A new phase in the life of Thorwaldsen is opened from this moment. He remains in Rome, not as a pensioner of the Academy, but as an independent artist, living by his labour. From this day, fortune who had entered his home with the English banker no longer deserts him. It should be added that he will court her with constant endeavours and persevering toil."

The life of Thorwaldsen includes episodes and traits on which it must be painful for a friendly biographer to dwell. In M. Eugene Plon, Thorwaldsen finds a merciful judge as well as a generous critic. We know how the sculptor repaid the generosity of his first patron. Sixteen years after fortune entered the artist's studio with Mr. Hope, and many years after two instalments of the commission had been paid, the Jason remained a neglected and unfinished work. Mr. Hope was compelled to adopt strong measures to obtain its completion. Nor in some of his private relations, more especially in his treatment of an English lady, was Thorwaldsen estimable. Throughout his career, from the Copenhagen dockyard to the noblest *salons* of Rome, and to his triumphant return to his own country, the Danish artist was covered with kindnesses. He who had left Copenhagen a poor unknown boy, son of a figure-head carver, returned to find his *couvert* laid at the table of the king. M. Plon's description of the artist returned to Rome at the height of his glory is full of charming bits. Thorwaldsen, Horace Vernet, and Mendelssohn, contemplating an English beauty at a ball, is a good subject for a picture. The sculptor's final return to his native land was one of those splendid national tributes to genius with which the pen of Hans Christian Andersen, himself venerated by every citizen of Copenhagen, has familiarised us. As the noble old man, his fine face framed in silver hair, presented himself at the balcony of the Charlottenborg Palace amidst the acclamations of his countrymen, he said, smiling, "One might imagine we were in Rome—that I was the Pope, and that I was about to give the benediction, *urbi et orbi*, from St. Peter's." Thorwaldsen has been generally accused of parsimony, especially in his latter days. On this head his biographer, who has been at the pains of getting all his information at the fountain head, observes:—

"Although his economical habits had in his later years degenerated into parsimony, Thorwaldsen was always ready to give liberally to the unfortunate. Shallow people have been able to accuse him of avarice, with an appearance of truth; but those who are acquainted with the secrets of his life energetically repel the accusation. The old man was undoubtedly heard obstinately haggling over the price of a pair of slippers, and he would stoop with difficulty to pick a button from the ground; but let a poor woman be trotting off from his door delighted with his bounty, and let it occur to him that the poor creature's manner and appearance manifest at a second glance a deeper misery than he had perceived at first, and he could call her back and give her another handful of crowns."

M. Plon's account of Thorwaldsen's last years, especially of his last visit to Copenhagen, is drawn from material carefully collected in Denmark, from the people or descendants of people who were familiar with the sculptor. His sudden death at the theatre on the evening of the day when the Baroness de Stamper drew him away from his unfinished bust of Luther, is minutely described, together with the royal pomp which accompanied him to the grave. M. Plon has written a full and graceful biography of a man of graceful genius. The work will, we doubt not, speedily make its appearance in an English form.

M. F. Gaillard's drawings of Thorwaldsen's important works are finely and delicately executed.—*Athenæum.*

MAN-EATING TIGERS.—The ravages of man-eating tigers in the Sumbulpore, Baltool, Chindwara Bhundara, Chandar, and Raipore districts of Central India are so serious, that elephants have been placed at the disposal of the district officers, to enable them to destroy them. Ordinary tigers do harm only to the cattle, and the sanctioned reward of fifty rupees is sufficient to incite native hunters to pursue them. But with man-eaters the case is different. One such brute kills its scores of human beings in a year, and no ordinary native sportsman dare attack it. Captain Fraser, district-superintendent of police, Bhundara, reports the destruction of a ferocious man-eater in the neighbourhood of "Kampta," which had carried away a young "Goondee" woman out of her house at daybreak on the 20th of December. The woman was grinding grain with two others at her side, when the animal sprang into the midst of them and seized the girl. High up in the air, ten feet from the ground, fragments of the red cords which bound her hair were fluttering on the point of the bamboo-fencing. The body was found in a deep ravine; only the head had been eaten away. On his return to the village, Captain Fraser was met by all the women, who, accompanied by the village musicians, gave him a hearty welcome. Mothers placed their infants before him, and all vied in expressing their gratitude.—*Friend of India.*

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the New York Herald.)

THE March statement compared with that of the corresponding month of last year and with the February statement of 1868.

The following statement of the public debt on the 1st of March has just been issued from the Treasury Department. We compare the figures with the statement made at the corresponding time last year:—

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

		March 1, 1867.	March 1, 1868.
Five per cent bonds	... doll.	198,091,350	212,784,400
Six per cent bonds, 1867, 1868	...	15,439,441	9,378,191
Six per cent bonds of 1881	...	283,745,600	283,676,600
Six per cent 5-20 bonds	...	954,836,050	1,407,321,800
Navy pension fund	...	13,000,000	13,000,000
Total bearing coin interest	...	1,464,852,191	1,926,160,991
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.			
Six per cent bonds	...	12,923,900	22,470,000
Three per cent certificates	...	—	25,565,000
Three year commercial interest notes		141,306,630	46,344,780
Three year 7-30 notes	...	632,799,050	202,951,100
Total bearing currency interest	...	787,029,580	297,330,880
Matured, not paid	...	14,376,659	10,636,153
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.			
United States notes	...	376,235,626	353,157,747
Fractional currency	...	26,514,723	32,397,947
Gold certificates	...	18,376,150	25,609,360
Total bearing no interest	...	424,126,528	414,165,054
RECAPITULATION.			
Debt bearing coin interest	...	1,464,855,191	1,926,160,991
Debt bearing currency interest	...	787,029,580	297,330,880
Debt bearing no interest	...	424,126,528	414,165,054
Matured debt not paid	...	14,376,659	10,636,153
Total debt	...	2,690,387,959	2,648,307,079
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.			
Coin	...	107,271,631	106,628,375
Currency	...	22,385,368	21,734,082
Total in Treasury	...	129,657,999	128,377,457
Debt less cash in Treasury	...	2,560,763,889	2,519,929,622
Decrease of the national debt since March 1, 1867			10,934,267

VARIATIONS FROM LAST YEAR.

		Increase.	Decrease
Debt bearing coin interest	...	461,305,800	—
Debt bearing currency interest	...	—	489,778,000
Debt bearing no interest	...	—	9,961,474
Matured debt not paid	...	—	3,940,506

The following table compares the March statement of the public debt with the previous one, made on the 1st of February:—

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

		Feb. 1, 1868.	Mar. 1, 1868.
Five per cent bonds	...	207,789,200	212,784,400
Six per cent bonds, 1867, 1868	...	9,436,391	9,378,191
Six per cent bonds of 1881	...	283,676,600	283,676,600
Six per cent 5-20 bonds	...	1,398,468,850	1,407,321,800
Navy pension fund	...	13,000,000	13,000,000
Total bearing coin interest	...	1,912,368,041	1,926,160,991
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.			
Six per cent bonds	...	22,470,000	22,470,000
Three year commercial interest notes		46,344,780	46,344,780
Three year 7-30 notes	...	214,953,850	202,951,100
Three per cent certificates	...	25,000,000	25,565,000
Total bearing current interest	...	308,768,630	297,330,880
Matured, not paid	...	12,388,169	10,636,153
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.			
United States notes	...	356,139,127	353,157,747
Fractional currency	...	32,546,438	32,397,947
Gold certificates	...	29,419,280	25,609,360
Total bearing no interest	...	418,024,845	414,165,054
RECAPITULATION.			
Debt bearing coin interest	...	1,912,368,041	1,926,160,991
Debt bearing currency interest	...	308,768,630	297,330,880
Debt bearing no interest	...	418,024,845	414,165,054
Matured debt not paid	...	12,388,169	10,636,153
Total debt	...	2,651,584,686	2,648,307,079
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.			
Coin	...	98,491,103	106,628,375
Currency	...	25,578,150	21,734,082
Total in Treasury	...	124,069,253	128,377,457
Debt less cash in Treasury	...	2,527,515,373	2,519,929,622
Decrease of the national debt since February 1, 1867			7,585,751

VARIATIONS FROM LAST MONTH.

		Increase.	Decrease.
Debt bearing coin interest	...	13,797,450	—
Debt bearing currency interest	...	—	11,520,750
Debt bearing no interest	...	—	5,859,701
Matured debt not paid	...	—	1,658,016

The debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury, was as annexed at the undermentioned dates:—

	Dollars.		Dollars.
March 4, 1861	96,146,853	April 1, 1867	2,524,426,070
July 1, 1861	88,498,670	May 1, 1867	2,529,786,095
July 1, 1862	502,921,404	June 1, 1867	2,513,615,637
July 1, 1863	1,093,464,090	July 1, 1867	No statement
July 1, 1864	1,721,847,934	August 1, 1867	2,511,306,426
July 1, 1865	2,757,235,573	September 1, 1867	2,494,783,355
January 1, 1866	2,716,831,036	October 1, 1867	2,485,277,446
August 1, 1866	2,633,099,876	November 1, 1867	2,491,504,450
November 1, 1866	2,551,310,095	December 1, 1867	2,501,205,751
January 1, 1867	2,543,325,172	January 1, 1868	2,508,125,650
February 1, 1867	2,543,340,748	February 1 1868	2,527,315,373
March 1, 1867	2,560,763,889	March 1, 1868	2,519,929,622

WALKING AND ITS USES.—Dr. A. L. Wood, in the *Herald of Health*, gives the following sensible advice on walking:—Exercise is absolutely indispensable to the physical well-being of man, and walking is one of the most useful of the various modes of exercise. As a people we ride too much and walk too little. If we are in the country, and have a mile or two to go, we wait—perhaps long enough to walk the entire distance—for a horse to be got ready, and then sit lazily in our seats while this noble animal rapidly carries us to our destination. If we are in the city, and have a few blocks to go, we get into an omnibus or a horse car and sit our journey out, just as though we were not created with legs the same as horses are. The nation's legs are rapidly diminishing in size for the want of exercise, hence the demand for false calves and for easier modes of locomotion is on the increase; so, also, is dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, and other physical derangements, which result, in greater part at least, from a lack of muscular action. The special advantages of walking, as an exercise, are many. Perhaps the most important is that it takes us out of doors, and keeps us there in the pure air and the bright sunshine. The exercise, which is gentle and prolonged, increases not only the frequency, but the fulness of respiration, thus bringing a much larger quantity of oxygen into the lungs and through them to the blood, thereby giving the finishing touch to the process of digestion and vitalising "the red current of life." Another advantage to respiration is this: when a person is sitting or standing still, the exhaled air from the lungs, which is unfit to be breathed again, fills the space about the face, and a portion of it is taken into the lungs at the next breath; especially is this the case if the head is bent forward; but when a person is walking and expels the air from his lungs, his head is carried past the expired air before he draws in another breath, and thus he gets a supply of pure air, with its full proportion of oxygen, at every inspiration, and thus is the vigour and vivacity which results from exercise in the open air partially accounted for. Walking is very beneficial to the digestive organs, by the gentle yet constant motion which it imparts to them, and which is essential to their long-continued, healthful action. It brings into action and properly develops more muscles than any other one mode of exercise. It tends to equalize the circulation of the blood. Pedestrians, rope dancers, and those who exercise their legs a great deal are not troubled with that almost universal complaint—cold feet. The simple reason is that exercise calls the blood to the parts exercised, and the blood feeds and warms. One great objection to walking is that it takes so much time. True, it takes some time; more, as a general thing, than it does to ride; but so does the accomplishment of any thing desirable; and is not good health desirable? In the end, however, it results in the saving of time, by preserving the health and increasing the vigour of all the physical and mental functions. In no way is there so much time wasted, to say nothing of vitality, as in being sick, and yet people are unwilling to give a little time to keeping well. To obtain the greater amount of good from walking, it must, like everything else, be done right. In the first place, it is always best to have some definite object in view when going out to walk, some particular place or object of interest to see, some purpose to accomplish, or some friend to visit, and not walk merely for the purpose of walking, if any other object can be attained at the same time. But better walk without any other object than not walk at all. The position of the body while walking is of great importance. The body should incline slightly forward from the hips, if walking slowly, and the inclination should increase according to the rapidity of the walk. The head should be kept on a line with the body, the shoulders and hips held back, and the chest unimpeded in its action by tight clothing or otherwise. The arms should be allowed to swing freely at the side. The respiration should be carried on entirely through the nostrils, and not through the mouth. In commencing a long walk walk slowly and gradually increase the speed. Invalids, and persons who are unaccustomed to walking, should begin with short walks, being careful not to overdo, and increase the distance as their strength and endurance increase. Any one who will practise this precept—never ride when you can just as well walk—will not only be more vigorous and healthy, but will accomplish far more than he or she otherwise would.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—Mr. Bright was in the chair at the Rev. Newman Hall's lecture on America, on Wednesday night, at St. James's-hall, and spoke at some length upon the ignorance which, up to a very recent period, prevailed in this country on American affairs. This was shown by the fact that the upper classes universally, during the late war, espoused "the very worst cause for which brave men ever took up arms." "But, if we come to the great body of the people," the hon. member proceeded, "we find a different state of things among them. I do not assert for a moment that what we call the mass of the people, and I refer more particularly to the labouring and artisan population in the counties of Lancaster and York, were more instructed with regard to the geography of the United States, how its great rivers run, where its great cities were, or what was its population and its revenue, but they were saved from that other misfortune, for their instincts were altogether right, though abundant efforts were made in the north of England to lead the people to espouse the cause of the South, and to proclaim their wish that the Union should be dissolved. But, if we had the sad spectacle on the one hand that the rich were supporting a rebellion, the main object of which was the continued oppression of a whole race, we had on the other hand the grand and magnificent spectacle that the great body of the people were, as they always wish to be, the supporters of justice and freedom." If Mr. Bright had only been believed, our relations with America at present would not have been such as they are. "If the Government of that time had taken the very simple advice which I tendered them, what would have been the result? The two nations would have been knit together in bonds which no Minister, no Cabinet, no Press could have burst asunder. I know this from the excessive kindness with which I have been treated by Americans in this country and in their own. Others of those around me may say the same for themselves; but if all the people of England, including all the rich class, the powerful conductors of the Press, and your Cabinet Ministers had held the same generous language towards the people of the United States, we should have been as one together as if there was not a drop of ocean between us, and I might have defied any man or any body of men, or any Government, or any nation, or any accident, or any cause, to have separated those two great nations in time to come. They would have been one nation in sympathy, and they would have been a great guarantee for freedom and civilisation of the world. At the present, instead of that, we are separated by many suspicions and by much dislike, and I am afraid in the address to which we are about to listen we shall hear that there is in the United States among many a very bitter feeling when memory turns back to the events of the last seven years. Now, I am not one of those who believe that the state of things between England and America is without remedy, or that it is highly alarming. I do not believe that the negotiations on questions which are now pending between the two countries are absolutely closed, and I have the most complete faith that there are good men enough in numbers in the United States and in England to bring about, before long, a just and a complete settlement of all the important questions which are now unsettled between the two nations. However, we must admit one thing—I admit it, not with surprise, but I confess it with great sorrow—that the ignorance which prevailed seven years ago has been of enormous injury to both nations, and probably throughout the whole of this generation there will be felt in the United States the kind of feeling which we have as individuals when we have received an injury from one from whom we had a right to expect good; but that is a feeling far worse, goes far deeper, and is far less accessible to remedy than if we received similar injury from a person whom we have deemed heretofore hostile to us." After Mr. Hall had given his lecture a resolution was come to, on the motion of Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., seconded by Sir T. F. Buxton, M.P., expressing "the hearty good-will" of the meeting towards America, and pledging itself to support any Government in its effort to effect a righteous settlement of all international differences, and especially those arising out of the Alabama claims. Mr. Forster expressed the opinion that the least England could do was to submit the dispute to arbitration, and he believed such meetings as that of this evening would do much to strengthen Lord Stanley's hands in doing right in the matter, which he believed he earnestly wished to do. Responding to a vote of thanks moved by the lecturer, and seconded by Lord Amberley, Mr. Bright said he believed a strong desire for the settlement of all disputes between the two countries existed in America; and with reference to Lord Stanley, he said he would do just what every person who could by possibility become Foreign Secretary would also be willing to do. There was no person of the slightest eminence or influence in either House of Parliament who would not be willing to do everything that he believed to be just and fair and honourable for the termination of all disputes between this country and the United States. A much better spirit existed among the statesmen of this country on all such questions than formerly.—*Liverpool Albion*, March 2.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.—Of the 2766 collisions which occurred to vessels on the coasts of the United Kingdom in the eight years ending 1866, 795 happened by day and 1971 by night. The increase in the number of collisions reported from year to year is no doubt partly attributable to an increase in the number of ships frequenting the coasts and narrow adjoining seas; but, in glancing at the number of casualties under this head, it is important to notice the different causes which led to the total loss or partial damage of such a large number of vessels. Out of the 2766 collisions, 694 happened through a bad look-out; the number of collisions from all causes and the number that occurred through a bad look out in each year respectively was 82 and 249 in 1859; 71 and 298 in 1860; 74 and 323 in 1861; 73 and 338 in 1862; 56 and 331 in 1863; 64 and 351 in 1864; 86 and 364 in 1865; and 87 and 422 in 1866. The average annual number of collisions in the eight years 1859-66 was 346; the average annual number which occurred through a bad look-out was 74; through neglecting to show a proper light, 19; neglect or misapplication of steering and sailing rules, 68; error of pilot, 3; want of seamanship, 16; general negligence and want of caution, 26; so that no less than 205 out of the 346 average annual number of collisions happened from causes which, by proper care and attention, might have been prevented. The average annual number of collisions from want of sea room was 8; from thick and foggy weather, 18; error in judgment, 24; and from parting cables, dragging anchors, breaking sheer, and fouling, 40. It may be stated that out of the 146 collisions which occurred in 1866, between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., 64 happened when the weather was clear and fine, and 30 when it was thick and foggy; and out of 277 collisions which occurred between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., 109 happened in clear and fine weather, and 67 in thick and foggy weather. Of the collisions in each of the years 1859-66, the number which occurred by day and by night, respectively, was as follows:—92 and 237 in 1859; 94 and 204 in 1860; 80 and 243 in 1861; 91 and 247 in 1862; 115 and 216 in 1863; 88 and 253 in 1864; 114 and 240 in 1865; and 121 and 301 in 1866. Of the total number of collisions in 1866, 11 occurred between two steam vessels, both under way; 169 between two sailing vessels, both under way; 85 between two sailing vessels, one under way and one at anchor; 69 between a steam vessel and a sailing vessel, both under way; 11 between a steam vessel and a sailing vessel—viz., 7 when a steam vessel was under way and a sailing vessel at anchor, and 4 when a sailing vessel was under way and a steam vessel at anchor; and 77 happened through vessels breaking from anchors or moorings. Of the 2766 collisions in the years 1859-66, 373 occurred in January, 341 in February, 221 in March, 146 in April, 106 in May, 90 in June, 111 in July, 171 in August, 204 in September, 295 in October, 363 in November, and 345 in December.—*Morgan's Trade Journal.*

AN AMERICAN VOTING MACHINE.—A voting machine is one of the inventions of the nineteenth century, and a patent for it has been applied for at Washington. The machine invented is intended to facilitate the taking of the Yeas and Nays in public bodies. By an arrangement of wires similar to that of the hotel annunciator, connecting the desks of the members of a deliberative body with the voting apparatus, members are enabled to vote all at once, and after a moment's time allowed for a change of vote by any member who may desire it, the result—that is, the individual vote of each member, together with the aggregates respectively of the Yeas and Nays—is plainly shown on the dial plates. Simultaneously with the summarised result, the name of each member voting is printed. This machine is soon to have a public trial in the chamber of the Washington Common Council. If it succeed it will be a death-blow to the legislative dodge of killing time by calling for the Yeas and Nays.—*American Paper.*

INGENUITY OF AFRICANS.—The ingenuity of the people is shown in the manufacture of a variety of little articles. On some parts of the coast beautiful ear and finger rings are made from native gold. Finger rings are also carved from the palm nut, and large rings for the wrist are made from the hoof of the elephant. The "greegrees," "medicines," and charms so universally worn, are made by particular individuals, upon whom the common people look with a sort of fear. It is said that a rude kind of musket is manufactured by the tribes towards the interior. The children who have been gathered from heathen homes into mission schools show a remarkable talent for imitation, and are able with a little practice to construct *facsimiles* of almost any articles which they see. The faculty of originality does not seem to be so fully developed, though it is not entirely wanting. African manufactures are few and simple, but not to be despised.—"*Glimpses of West Africa,*" *by the Rev. S. Whitton, Mendi Mission.*

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.
This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind, for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.
These pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe and America for many years for the above complaints.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.
Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtained through any Chemist or Medicine Vendor throughout the Australian Colonies.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA,
Difficulty of Breathing, and all similar Affections of the Respiratory Organs.
SHOCKING MORTALITY
throughout Australia yearly, through the almost universal prevalence of Influenza, especially among children, hundreds of whom suffer, and many die, who might have been saved by the timely use of the above
INVALUABLE REMEDY.
Those living up the country should never be without a supply in the house.
Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout Australia and New Zealand. Prepared by
THOMAS POWELL,
16, Blackfriars Road, London. Established 1824.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.
Observe that the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," are (by permission of her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners of Stamps) engraved in the Government Stamp affixed to each bottle, without which it cannot be genuine.
ASK FOR POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of Debility.
Churchill's Syrup of Hypophosphite Lime.
This preparation is manufactured by Swann of Paris, and is recommended by the leading members of the medical profession as perfectly reliable. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 110, Pitt-street.

BILE AND INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, and all Bilious and Liver Affections are speedily removed by the use of COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,
which have now been held in the highest estimation by all classes of society for upwards of sixty-six years.
They may be had in boxes in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian Colonies.

FRANK WESTON'S MAGIC PILLS, sugar coated, for all diseases of the liver and stomach.

FRANK WESTON'S Mexican Condition Powders, celebrated for imparting a healthy condition to horses and cattle. Sole agent for New South Wales, E. H. O'NEILL, City Drug Stores, corner Pitt and King streets.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Abscess, Gatherings, Whitlow, Piles.—The early use of this ointment will save much pain, trouble, and danger. After fomenting the affected parts in warm water, and drying with a towel, Holloway's Ointment should be freely applied. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and by all druggists.

HOOD'S CORN SOLVENT.—The only perfect cure for corns. Sold by all chemists. ROW'S Drug Store.

TRUSSES and Elastic Stockings made to order, and repaired. F. GILLAM, Cutler, 2, Hunter-street.

CALVERT'S CRYSTALLIZED CARBOLIC ACID. Lotion prepared from the above (Calvert's) can be had ready for use, at
BLOPER'S, William-street, Sydney.

CAUTION.
JAMES HENNESSY AND CO.'S BATTLEAXE COGNAC.
No Brandy is bottled by James Hennessy and Co. out of their Stores, in Cognac, every bottle has affixed on it a LABEL, bearing in the middle their firm, "JAS. HENNESSY and CO.'S COGNAC," printed in gold letters on a white ground, encircled by a wreathing of vine leaves and grapes, in the centre of and above which is shown their registered TRADE MARK, the BATTLEAXE; the label is squared by a bead line—the whole printed in gold; the CORKS are branded with their firm; and as an additional guarantee, they now use a patent CAPSULE, on the head of which their firm, surrounding their TRADE MARK, is again placed, and the capsule bears a YELLOW RIM round the neck of the bottle. Their cases are branded "Jas. Hennessy, Cognac," with the "BATTLEAXE" OVER the name.
No bottled brandy, therefore, can be relied on as genuine, from the stores of Messrs. Jas. Hennessy and Co., but in such bottle as bear the foregoing distinctive marks, the exclusive right of which is secured to them by law.
Parties copying, or imitating even colourably, the whole or part of the label, render themselves liable to law proceedings by Messrs. JAMES HENNESSY and CO., for fraudulently using the trade mark and the name of their firm; and by the Patentee of the capsule for piracy of his patent rights.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU,
618, Brickfield-hill, George-street, Sydney.
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN SYDNEY.
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN SYDNEY.

Ladies' astracan jackets, 6s, peplum shape	Children's astracan jackets, 3s 11d, peplum shape
Ladies' black mantles, 9s 6d	Children's cloth jackets, 3s 6d, last fashion
Osborne cloth mantle, 15s 6d	Winter dress materials, 4½d
Scotch wool shawls, 9s 6d	Paisley scarf shawls, 18s 6d
Grout's black crape, 2s 6d	Black crape bonnets, 10s 6d
English millinery bonnets, 12s 6d, the last fashion	Children's black straw hats, 1s 11d, all new shapes
Ladies' black straw hats, 2s 11d, all new shapes	Black llama scarf shawls, 12s 6d, all wool
Black glace silks, 2s 11d	Stout unbleached sheeting, 1s per yard
Grey calico, yard wide, 4½d	White calico, 4½d
White sheetings, 1s 6d	Linen damask, 1s 11d
Fine brown holland, 9½d	Marcella quilts, 10s 6d
White counterpanes, 5s 9d	Toilet covers, 1s
Toilet quilts, large size, 9s 6d	Cloth table covers, 6s 6d
Huckaback towelling, 8½d	Swiss muslin curtains, 8s 6d
Lace curtains, 6s 11d	Welsh flannel, 1s 3d
Crimean flannels, 1s 0½d	Linen glasscloth, 8½d
Scarlet flannel, 1s 6d	Colonial tweeds, 4s 6d
English tweeds, 2s 11d	
Fancy doeskins, 3s 6d	
500 pairs real Witney blankets, all

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1868.

F O R S A L E.
Cement
Bolts and nuts, all sizes
Wire nails, anchors, and chains
Brushware, blocks, dead eyes, &c.
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

COALS and Firewood, cheap. TAYLOR'S Wharf, Sussex-street.

ALBION WHARF TIMBER YARD.—All sorts of Hardwood, Cedar, Pine, Sashes, &c., at reduced rates.

DAMAGED TIMBER, 6 and 4 x 2½, for SALE, 5s per 100 feet. CHADWICK and SMITH, Liverpool-st.

300,000 FEET Oregon, Baltic, and American Timber, all dimensions. Taylor's Wharf.

100,000 OF 5 and 6 feet Palings; also Posts, Rails, Shingles, &c. Taylor's Wharf.

400 CASKS of first-class CEMENT, cheap. TAYLOR'S Wharf.

200,000 FEET of first-class CEDAR, in logs or boards, cheap. TAYLOR'S Wharf.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

50,000 BEST LAKE SHINGLES, just landed. Murphy's Wharf, Liverpool-st. GILES.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian Super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

HORSES.—For SALE, at the Stables, Bligh-street—
Carriage horses
Buggy ditto
Dogcart ditto
Saddle and side-saddle ditto.

FOR SALE, at Pottie's, veterinary surgeon, a well-built COB, 14 hands 2 inches high, quiet, £8.

FOR SALE, a bay Pony COB, perfectly quiet, free from vice, sound, fit to carry a lady or young gentleman; good in harness; well adapted for telegram service. Apply Mr. MARTYN'S, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, quiet COW, just calved; milk without bail. W. ARCHER, Elizabeth-street.

SEVERAL good Buggy HORSES, pair of PONIES, Horse, Cart, and Harness, £16. ARCHER, Elizabeth-st.

ON SALE, at Taylor's Wharf, Sussex-street, a powerful Dray HORSE.

FOR SALE, a Boy's PONY, with Saddle and Bridle. Mr. NORFOLK, Livery Stables, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, a Light-hooded PHAETON, in good order. Price £28. GIBSON'S, op. School of Arts.

ABBOT'S BUGGY, nearly new, carries 2 or 4 persons. Only £30. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street.

THREE PAIRS Stanch Buggy HORSES for SALE. GIBSON and CO., Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

HORSE, Dray, and Harness, £20 the lot. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

SPRINGCART and HARNESS, cheap. GIBSON and CO., opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

SADDLES, Side Saddles, and Bridles, cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a well-known Saddle, Gig, or Buggy MARE, rather in condition (through an insolvent estate); a great bargain; no reasonable offer refused. Peters, news agent, William-street.

FOR SALE, a BUSINESS requiring no stock, returning £30 to £50 a week. L. R., 92, South Head Road.

FOR SALE, a first-rate MILK BUSINESS, seven first-rate cows, horse, spring-cart, harness, plough, chaffcutter, &c., with lease of premises; low rent. Apply to BUTLER and INGLIS, 793, George-street South.

FOR SALE, Lease, License, and Goodwill of the Custom House Hotel, Macquarie-place; furniture at valuation. Apply on the premises, ill health being the cause of the proprietor wishing to leave.

HOTEL must be SOLD, a bargain; with fixtures and residue of license. No furniture. First-rate opportunity for parties wishing to enter the business. Apply C. SHUTTLE, 17, Hunter-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, an eight-roomed HOUSE, with pantry, kitchen, laundry, gig-house, stable, hayshed, servant's room, fowlhouse, and yard; flower-garden, orchard, paddock, &c., situate on the Parramatta Road, midway between Ashfield and Burwood stations, and overlooking Hen and Chicken Bay. N.B.—The Burwood omnibus passes the premises daily.
For terms, &c., inquire at Rosebank, Fivedock, opposite Ashfield Park.

FOR SALE, corner block, near Sydney Station. Terms easy. W. Redman, solicitor, York-street South.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD PROPERTY.—Grand opportunity. An old-established Draper's SHOP, in the most thriving suburb of Sydney, now doing a good trade; half the purchase money only to be paid down, remainder in quarterly payments extending over 6 years.
Also, one of the most comfortable COTTAGES in the suburbs of Sydney; large garden full of choice fruit trees; stable, coach-house, &c.; never-failing supply of water; on the same terms if required.
Apply to F. P., General Post Office.

STORE CATTLE.—1000 BULLOCKS for SALE, at Ben Lomond, ready for delivery at one hour's notice. Apply to J. C. BAGOT, Café Français, George-street, or to WOLFE and JONES, West Maitland.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Prime calves (J. Nowlan's), fat lambs
Horses, vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Mr. P. Martin to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on SATURDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
25 head broken and unbroken horses, in good condition.

Upstanding Horses.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Mr. W. Stephenson to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
20 head upstanding horses, in good condition, adapted for heavy draught, hackneys, and buggy or carriage horses.

Strong useful Colts and Fillies.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Mr. Gorman to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
50 head strong useful colts and fillies, in good condition, and young, adapted for all kinds of harness and hackneys.

40 Head Horses.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by C. J. Poole, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, early next week,
40 head horses, belonging to the intestate estate of G. L. Williams.

Broken-in Horses.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by T. Nicholson, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
50 head horses, all in prime condition, comprising first-class hackneys and harness horses.

Prime Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO are instructed by Wm. Kite, Esq., of Kelso, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
500 very prime fat wedders, from Mr. Kite's well-known flock at Kelso.

Superior Fat Cattle.

BURT and CO. have received instructions from Mr. William Frost to sell by auction, at Annandale Yards, on MONDAY, 11th May, at 3 o'clock,
100 head of very prime fat cattle.

Horses
Omnibuses
Harness, &c.

At the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. C. Reynolds to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock,
Without reserve,
Omnibus, Invincible, No. 3
Ditto, ditto, No. 9
Ditto, Bow Bells, No. 180
Car, Time is Money, No. 30
21 horses, all accustomed to their work
4 sets pair-horse harness
2 ditto four-horse ditto
Several sets of spare bars
Chaff-cutters
Large quantity of stable utensils and sundries.
This sale will be positive to the highest bidder.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S Horse Bazaar, by auction, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY
25 good horses, broken in to saddle and harness
Carts, drays, spring-carts, buggies, harness, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering bodies for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after the sale.

Homebush Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from E. Daley, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, 7th May, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1200 weighty fat wedders, in lots.
Terms, cash.

Homebush Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from James Evans, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, 7th May, at half-past 9 o'clock,
130 head of prime fat cattle (reported very good), in lots.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from J. L. Hassall, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 7th May, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Skuthorp, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of fat and store cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from E. C. Robinson, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 7th instant, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, at half-past 3 o'clock,
70 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.
Buyers are particularly requested to attend this sale, as the cattle are very superior.

Butchers. Butchers.

M. LOWE has received instructions from J. H. Cox, Esq., Negoa, to sell by auction, at Mr. Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
1120 prime fat wethers, from the Namoi, in lots to suit purchasers. Represented as good sheep.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

At the Homebush Sale Yards,
THIS DAY, 7th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by George Campbell, Esq., trustee for Mrs. James Sloane, to sell by auction, as above,
650 very superior fat wethers, in lots.

Weekly Live Stock Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Milch cows, springers, and dry cattle.
At 12 o'clock,
Fat lambs, calves, pigs, suckers, poultry, maize, greaves, Cape barley, sheepskins.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Sydney Auction Yards, 701, George-street South, at 2 o'clock,
Milch cows, springers, pigs, calves, lambs, &c., &c.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction THIS DAY, at the Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street, at half-past 10 o'clock,
30 prime milch cows newly calved, and springers from the country, including a few very superior from Camden and Penrith.

At half-past 11 o'clock,
40 prime fat calves, from Berrima and Sutton Forest
40 very superior fat wedders, estimated to weigh 70 lbs each, from T. Herbert, Esq., Mount Prudhoe, Picton.
80 lambs, 40 of which are a really prime lot
200 corn-fed porkers, from Camden, Picton, Menangle, The Oaks, and Campbelltown
Store pigs, suckers, and poultry of all kinds.
Terms, cash.

DUFFIN and SON will sell by auction, on the Erskine-street Wharf, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY,
1 new ship's boat, coppered, 16 feet long, 5 x 6 on beam
1 ditto ditto ditto, 13 feet long, 4 x 6 on beam
And at their store, King-street, 20 kegs butter.

Weekly Wool Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, Thursday, 7th May, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
And at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 8th May, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Hair, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 7th May, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
Also at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 8th May, at 11 o'clock.
Casks tallow
Hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock precisely,
40 bales wool
Lots sheepskins.
On FRIDAY, at his Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock,
Tallow and hides.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

At the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
60 bales wool
Sheepskins.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 7th May, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
And at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, TO-MORROW, Friday,
Casks tallow
Hides, calfskins, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

HARRISON and JONES will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 7th May, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
Also, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 8th May, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides.
Terms cash.

Wool. Wool.

BREWSTER and TREBECK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock p.m.,
Bales wool.

Unredeemed Pledges.

GRISDALE and CO. will sell by auction, at Rooms, 242, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Unredeemed pledges, consisting of clothing, boots, blankets, jewellery, &c.; also a large assortment of slops.—No reserve.

Office Furniture.

RICHARD PEEK and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 125, Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank, THIS DAY, 7th May, at 11 prompt,
A quantity of office furniture, consisting of desks, tables, sashes, doors, railing, &c.
Terms, cash.

Positive Clearing-out Sale.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received positive instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Market-street, next Australian Inn, near Kent-street,
Household furniture, kitchen utensils, bedsteads, bedding, and effects; casks and sundries.
Horse, saddle, and bridle.
Without reserve.

To Publicans, General Dealers, and others.
In the Insolvent Estate of John Garry.

THURSDAY, 7th May, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, Tower Inn, Parramatta-street South.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 7th May, at 11 o'clock,
The license, billiard-bagatelle slate table, stock-in-trade, pewter measures, glasses, bar and public-house furniture, clock, &c.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Thursday, May 7th, at 11 o'clock,

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Northampton, Barclay, master, from London,
More or less damaged by sea water.

LG—3969.
One Case containing 15 dozen Organ and Celestial Concertinas.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
One case concertinas, as above.
Terms, cash.

Jewellery, Clothing, and Sundries.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Watches, jewellery, clothing, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, May 8th, at 11.

To Hotelkeepers and others.

Substantial Household Furniture, Superior Cooking Apparatus and Fittings.
Together with the
Goodwill of that well-known Boarding and Eating House, situate in Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, kept by Mr. Lodge.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Lodge to sell by auction, on the premises, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, on FRIDAY, 8th May, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his household furniture and effects, consisting of
Dining-room furniture, dinner services, tea and coffee services, two excellent cooking stoves and fittings
Dining tables, sofas, couches
Dining-room chairs, carpets, and oilcloth
Fenders and irons, plated-ware, cutlery
Table linen, engravings, ornaments, &c.
The furniture of about 18 bedrooms, viz.,
27 iron bedsteads, and bedding
Washstands and services, toilet tables and glasses, oilcloth and carpets
Chests of drawers, bedroom chairs, and a variety of sundries, &c.
The goodwill of the above eating and boarding house to be offered the first lot.
Terms, cash.

POSTPONED till FRIDAY, May 8th, 1868, at 12 o'clock, the goods not being landed.

Invoices Walter Heywood Chair Company
Winchester Company.

American Chairs,
Just arrived per Crusader.

Under directions of Messrs. R. Towns and Co.

To Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, FRIDAY, May 8th, 1868, at 12 o'clock precisely,
Superior shipment American chairs ex Crusader, from New York, viz.:—
Walter Heywood Chair Company.
Extra wood chairs
Washington wood
Oak office
Lincoln oak dining
Union ditto ditto
Children's oak ditto
Lafayette rocking stripe.
Ditto ditto white
Fillmore light
Lafayette rocking birch
Washington cane, light
Fillmore white
Washington cane, ornamented
Children's cane rocking
Lafayette rocking, ornamented
Children's high wood.

Winchester.
Washington wood
Green mountain ditto
Common Baltimore ditto
Extra ditto ditto
Lafayette ditto ditto
Ladies' dining oak
Ditto ditto Vavon
Everett ditto, oak
Bent top ditto, carved
Brace arm ditto, P. top
Douglass office
Massachusetts ditto
Astor, Grecian
Spindle, ditto
Franklin ditto, mahogany
Ditto ditto, oak
Astor round post ditto
English cottage oak
Ditto ditto, imitation rosewood
Parlour ditto, mahogany
Fifth avenue nune mobs
Ditto ditto, oak
Union rocking
Ditto ditto oak.
Terms at sale.

Port Wine.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
40 cases port wine.
Terms at sale.

Flour. Flour.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
5 tons flour.
Terms at sale.

Pearl Barley.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 7th May, at 11 o'clock,
40 kegs pearl barley.
Terms at sale.

Currants.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, May 7th, at 11 o'clock,
19 casks currants.
Terms at sale.

Chinese Preserved Ginger.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 7th May, at 11 o'clock,
40 cases Chinese preserved ginger.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Jams, in Jars and Tins, very prime.

To Family Grocers, Confectioners, and Others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 7th May, at 11 o'clock,
25 cases jams, in white jars
40 ditto ditto, in 1 lb. tins.
Terms at sale.

China Oil.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 7th May, at 11 o'clock,
100 cases China oil, each 10 gallons
Terms at sale.

FINE COUNTER and CRYSTAL SUGARS.
1500 Bags.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 7th May.

To Grocers, Merchants, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 7th May, at 11 o'clock,
About
900 small mats fine counter and crystal sugars
600 large bags ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

BOTTLED BEER.

Allsopp's Ale and Guinness's Stout.

THURSDAY, 7th May.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 7th May, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Cospatrick,
130 casks Allsopp's quart ale, bottled by Friend.
Ex Earl Dalhousie,
19 casks Guinness's quart stout, ditto
5 ditto ditto pints ditto, ditto.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, 9th May, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Important Unreserved Sale of
Superior Double-barrel Gun, by Reilly, with case and fittings complete
Splendid Single-barrel Rifle in case, with 2 sets of barrels
Revolver and case
Mathematical Instruments
Valuable Books
Pack Saddle and Bags
Colonial-made Saddles
Racing Saddle
Bridles
Girths, Saddle Bags
And sundries too numerous to mention.

The Property of a Gentleman leaving for Europe.

To Gunmakers, Squatters, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, 9th May, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

9 Cases Stationery
11 ditto Fancy Goods.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

FRIDAY, May 8th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Full particulars in future issue.

☞ On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

In an Intestate Estate.

The Stock-in-trade of a Jeweller and Watchmaker, recently deceased, consisting of
Gold and Silver Watches, hunting and open-face
Ladies' and Gents' Gold Rings
Wedding Rings, Gem Rings
Brooches, Earrings
Scarf Pins, colonial-made
Brooches, Plated Ware
And a variety of Sundries, all appertaining to the business of a Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Terms, cash.—No reserve, the Sale being absolute.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at No. 220, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer, Painter, and Co.'s, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The stock-in-trade of a jeweller and watchmaker, recently deceased.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 11th instant.

Boots and Shoes, Boots and Shoes.
Ladies' French All Lasting Boots.

To close various shipments.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Buyers, Dealers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY has received instructions to sell by auction, in his Rooms, at the Australian Mart, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
About 150 packages, to close accounts, men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes;
Also,
Six packages ladies' all lasting and lasting with toe caps, just landed.
Without reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Important Sale of balance of a Shipment of
FINE SUGARS,
Chiefly in small mats.
The only lot in the Market.

For Positive Sale,
Under instructions from the importers, Messrs. Boyer, Martineau, and Fourcade.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, May 8, at 11 o'clock,
The following shipment of sugars, viz.:—
No. 1—290 bags sugar
2—166 ditto ditto
3—250 ditto ditto
4—250 ditto ditto
5—237 ditto ditto
6—166 ditto ditto
7—320 ditto ditto
8—176 ditto ditto
9—200 ditto ditto
10—138 ditto ditto
11—204 ditto ditto
12—112 ditto ditto
13—587 ditto ditto
14—450 ditto ditto
15—300 ditto ditto
16—243 ditto ditto.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Palmatine Candles.

F.W., in lb. packets.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, May 8, at 11 o'clock,
500 boxes palmatine candles, each 25 packets.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.
Superfine and Seconds.

To Bakers, Millers, Storekeepers, Shippers, Speculators.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. are instructed by H. H. Beauchamp, Esq., to sell by auction, at Hill's Stores, Grafton Wharf, on FRIDAY next, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock, sharp,
The following parcels of first-class flour, direct from Adelaide—
Ex Metaris.
B,
64 sacks Hart's superfine, slightly damaged
22 ditto ditto ditto, stained
63 ditto ditto ditto, more or less damaged.
Ex Camilla.
Field,
39 sacks superfine silk-dressed, stained and slightly damaged.
Rayner,
4 ditto ditto ditto, slightly damaged.
Ex Cassina.
Noarlunga,
5 sacks superfine silk-dressed, slightly damaged
Randall,
8 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
Palmer,
2 ditto ditto ditto, ditto.
Ex Union.
B best seconds,
33 sacks Hart's best seconds, more or less damaged.
Ex Hector.
B best seconds,
6 sacks Hart's best seconds, slightly damaged.
Ex Windhover.
Best seconds,
65 sacks Hart's best seconds, sound.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Men's Dark Doe Sacs
Youths' ditto.

On account and risk of the Shippers.

THIS DAY, 7th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, on account and risk of the shippers,
S in diamond,
18—1 case containing
50 gents' dark doe lounge sacs
50 youths' ditto ditto.
Terms, net cash.

Yankee Felt Hats
Soft French ditto.

FRIDAY, 8th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 8th,
2 cases fine felt hats, as above.
Terms, liberal.

60 Cases of First-class Clothing.

Ex Sir John Lawrence.
For Unreserved Auction Sale.

THIS DAY, 7th,
FRIDAY, 8th instant,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above named days,
The following partially enumerated shipment of seasonable first-class clothing, which has just arrived:—
MS in diamond, S outside.
124—1 case men's fancy tweed vests, stitched collars
125—1 ditto ditto black cloth victoria sacs
126—1 ditto ditto fancy tweed trousers, F.F. silk waists
127—1 ditto ditto fancy silk mixed check ditto
128—1 ditto ditto blue cloth victoria sacs
129—1 ditto ditto fancy tweed brighton sacs, with vests to match
130—1 ditto ditto fancy tweed suits
131—1 ditto youths' fancy tweed trousers
132—1 ditto men's West of England ditto, raised seams
133—1 ditto ditto hairline coating victoria sacs
134—1 ditto ditto blue venetian brighton ditto
135—1 ditto ditto fancy tweed trousers, F.F.
136—1 ditto youths' ditto ditto
137—1 ditto boys' and youths' black cloth sacs
138—1 ditto men's super black doe trousers, raised seams
139—1 ditto ditto black cloth vests
140—1 ditto youths' fancy tweed trousers, F.F., half raised seams
141—1 men's ditto ditto ditto
142—1 ditto ditto fancy check silk mixed ditto
143—1 ditto ditto super black cloth walking sacs
144—1 ditto ditto fancy coating ditto ditto
145—1 ditto ditto diagonal silk mixed trousers
146—1 ditto men's fancy tweed victoria sacs
147—1 ditto ditto black cloth ditto ditto
148—1 ditto ditto super ditto ditto
149—1 ditto ditto black cloth brighton ditto
150—1 ditto ditto dark fancy doe trousers
151—1 ditto ditto black cloth vests
152—1 ditto ditto silk mixed and fancy diagonal tweed trousers
153—1 ditto ditto fine cheviot tweed ditto
154—1 ditto ditto white shirts W. and B.
155—1 ditto ditto super ditto ditto
156—1 ditto B. and Y. regatta ditto
157—1 ditto men's heavy byzantine ditto
158—1 ditto ditto fine witney reversible sacs
159—1 ditto ditto super diagonal bedford cord trousers
160—1 ditto ditto ditto riding pants
161—1 ditto ditto bedford mole ditto
162—1 ditto ditto doe and tweed vests, assorted
163—1 ditto boys' fancy doe trousers
164—1 ditto men's fancy tweed ditto
165—1 ditto ditto ditto
166—1 ditto ditto hairline doe vests
167—1 ditto ditto fancy tweed suits
168—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
169—1 ditto ditto black satin vests
170—1 ditto ditto W. E. tweed trousers
171—1 ditto ditto fancy silk mixed and bedford ribbed ditto
172—1 ditto fine melton crimean shirts
173—1 ditto fancy check ditto ditto
174—1 ditto innovation mole trousers
175—1 ditto heavy plain ditto
176—1 ditto heavy millers' mole, in piece
177—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto.

The auctioneers beg to remind the trade that this sale offers a favourable opportunity for replenishing stock. The goods are all of the most approved make and style, the assortment is varied and select, and the order is to sell to the best advantage.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Now landing ex Boreatis, Ben Lomond, and Nineveh.

Drapery, Dress Goods, Blankets, Clothing, &c.

THIS DAY, 7th,
FRIDAY, 8th,
at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments of drapery, Manchester goods, &c., as under:—
Winter dress materials
French merinos
Coloured cobourgs
6-4 wool oil baize
Black mantle cloths
Cloth covers
Damask ditto
9-4, 10-4, 11-4 witney blankets
Toilet covers
Scarlet skirting
Wool boas
Black alpacas
Rough hollands
Grey calicoes
Huckabacks
Forfars
Toilet covers
Bear duck, No. 1
Coloured patent velvets, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal.

GREAT SALE.

VALUABLE CITY INVESTMENTS.

CHARLOTTE-PLACE
PRINCE-STREET
CUMBERLAND-STREET
FORT-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 11th MAY, at 11 o'clock,
The following city freeholds:
PRINCE AND FORT STREETS.
LOT 1.—Cottage Residence, No. 99, PRINCE-STREET, on the west side, a few doors north of Essex-street, erected upon an allotment of land having the following frontages—
36 FEET TO PRINCE-STREET
and
21¼ FEET TO FORT-STREET.
Rental, £78 per annum.

LOT 2.—2-story brick-built House, No. 56, PRINCE-STREET, east side, adjoining Challener's Buildings, and opposite property formerly belonging to Mr. Kurtz, erected upon allotment of land No. 17 of Section 73 of the City, having 16 feet frontage to PRINCE-STREET. Rental, £41 12s. per annum.

CHARLOTTE-PLACE AND PRINCE-STREET.
LOT 3.—CORNER block of land, 74 FEET 7 INCHES to PRINCE-STREET, 64 FEET 3½ INCHES to CHARLOTTE-PLACE, with the following premises:—Two substantial stone-built dwelling-houses, Nos. 186, 188, PRINCE-STREET, CORNER SHOP, and premises occupied by Mr. Coleman, shop and premises No. 2, CHARLOTTE-PLACE, and small dwelling adjoining No. 4, CHARLOTTE-PLACE. Total rental, £312 per annum.

LOT 4.—Two brick and stone-built Dwelling-Houses, Nos. 61 and 63, PRINCE-STREET, west side, and two Cottages adjoining, Nos. 65 and 67, PRINCE-STREET. Rental, £197 17s. per annum.

LOT 5.—Large Block of Land, 38 FEET FRONTAGE east side of the north end of Prince-street, with a depth of about 56 feet, together with the FIRST-CLASS well-finished FAMILY RESIDENCE, No. 4, Prince-street, overlooking the harbour, and now in the occupation of the proprietor.

CUMBERLAND-STREET.
LOT 6.—Four Dwelling-Houses, Nos. 167, 169, 171, and 173, CUMBERLAND-STREET, east side, one of which contains 8 rooms and kitchen, and three 6 rooms and kitchen, erected upon a block of land having 62 feet 6 inches frontage to Cumberland-street, and bounded on the south by WATSON'S PROPERTY, and on the north by property belonging to Mr. LONG. Rental, £222 6s. per annum.

☞ The attention of capitalists and others is directed to the sale of the above valuable freehold investments in this populous and rapidly-improving part of the City.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
TERMS LIBERAL.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.

BATHURST-STREET,
SUBSTANTIAL VERANDAH COTTAGE,
No. 66, Bathurst-street (north side), between Kent and Sussex streets.

TITLE UNDER TORRENS'S ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 11th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of 29 FEET to BATHURST-STREET, with a depth of 71½ feet, on which are those substantial premises, No. 66, BATHURST-STREET, principally built of stone, and containing verandah, hall, 4 rooms, 2 attic rooms above, and kitchen and cellar in the basement. At the rear is a yard with gateway entrance from Bathurst-street, and a two-story store. Rental, £78 per annum. Mr. Joseph Salisbury, tenant.

☞ The above is worthy of attention as an investment, from which a constant return can be depended on. The position is the centre of the most populous part of the city, and the best guarantee of a continued tenancy.

Plan at the rooms.
Terms at sale.

CROWN-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

VERANDAH COTTAGE, No. 198, CROWN-STREET, at the junction of Berwick-lane, a few yards north of Liverpool-street.

RILEY-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
LARGE BLOCK of LAND fronting RILEY-STREET (a few yards north from William-street), and having also a large frontage to Hill-lane, together with the extensive range of BRICK-BUILT 3-STORY WORKSHOPS, STABLES, SHEDS, &c., recently occupied by Messrs. HILL and SONS, Upholsterers; also, allotment of land in CAMPBELL-PLACE, abutting on the above—in one or two lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS—one-third cash, residue may remain secured on the property at 7 per cent.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 11th May, at 11 o'clock,
The following freehold properties.

LOT 1.—CROWN-STREET.
All that piece of land having frontages as follows:—
24 feet to the east side of Crown-street,
40 feet to Berwick-lane;
on which is that verandah cottage, No. 198, Crown-street, containing four rooms, with kitchen or cellar in the basement, yard, out-buildings, &c., at the rear.

LOT 2.—RILEY-STREET.
All that parcel of land having the following frontages:—
52½ FEET TO RILEY-STREET,
140 FEET TO HILL'S-LANE,
on which are extensive ranges, of 3-story brick built premises on stone foundations, and with slate roofs, formerly occupied as workshops; also, stables, with lofts, sheds, &c. Abutting on this is an allotment of land, having 35½ feet to Campbell-place, with a depth of about 49½ feet, which will be sold separately if desired.

*** The buildings in the above large block of city land are substantial and in good order. They are built back from Riley-street, and could at a small expense be converted into a number of dwelling-houses fronting Hill's-lane, which, from the position, would readily let, and realise a certain return as an investment.
The frontage to Riley-street is unoccupied, and would be a capital site for two superior houses, a few feet from William-street.
In its present state the property is admirably adapted for workshops for a manufactory, or for extensive stabling, &c., with entrance from Campbell-place, leaving the Riley-street frontage for disposal, or a site for further premises.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

By Order of the Trustees of the Estate of the late Henry Mace, Esq.

DOWLING-STREET AND SUSAN-LANE,
WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

TITLE—UNDER TORRENS'S ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 11th MAY, at 11 o'clock,
All that corner piece of land having the following frontages
66 FEET TO DOWLING-STREET
79 FEET TO SUSAN-PLACE,
on portion of which, fronting Susan-place, is a Weatherboard House of 4 rooms, a large stable and harness room; also, fronting Dowling-street, a weatherboard office, on sleepers.

☞ The above is the only remaining unsold lot in the estate of the late Mr. Mace, and must be absolutely realised in one or two lots to suit purchasers.
Dowling-street is the most valuable thoroughfare to the Bay, and this important corner block of property occupies a good position, whether for private houses or for business premises. It is well adapted for a timber or coal yard, for a dray or cab proprietor, or as a site for further buildings.

Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

GRIFFITHS AND BAY STREETS,
WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 11th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having 50 FEET FRONTAGE to BAY-STREET, with a depth of about 95 feet, extending to former high water mark of Woolloomooloo Bay, on which are those TWO SUPERIOR WELL-FINISHED DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 4 and 6, Bay-street (the latter being known as Palm

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JOHN GILDON HAND are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Macquarie House, corner of Bent and Bligh streets, TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock precisely. THOMAS MILL, Undertaker, William and Riley streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. H. BRADEN are requested to attend the Funeral of his departed Son LOUIS SYDNEY; to move from his residence, 79, Smith-street, Surry Hills, at half-past 2 o'clock.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN CLISDELL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Sister, MARGARET CLISDELL, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON; the procession to move from this residence, Kent and Druitt streets, at half-past 3 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, Undertaker, S. H. Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late WILLIAM TOWN are invited to attend his funeral, to move from his late residence, Richmond, on FRIDAY MORNING, at half-past 11 o'clock. No circulars will be issued. WILLIAM TOMKINSON, Undertaker.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 4th May, 1868.

TREASURY BILLS PAYABLE IN SYDNEY.—TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY the 12th May instant, for TREASURY BILLS, to be issued under the authority of the Act of Parliament, 31 Victoria, No. 28, to the extent of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS (£100,000), secured upon the Consolidated Revenue of New South Wales, and subject to the following conditions, viz.:—
1. The Bills will be dated 1st May, 1868, and will be payable on 30th April, 1869, in Sydney.
2. The Interest will be threepence-halfpenny per centum per diem, payable half-yearly.
3. The Bills will be issued in sums of one hundred pounds, or any multiple of one hundred pounds.
4. The Bills will be transferable.
5. Each Tender must be for the amount of one or more Bills, and must be endorsed "TENDER FOR TREASURY BILLS."

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 1st May, 1868.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.
STATIONERY, &c., PRINTING, AND HAND-MADE BOOKS.

No eligible Tenders having been received for the supply of Stationery, Printing, and Hand-made Papers for the Public Service, for the year 1869, fresh offers will be received at this Office until TUESDAY, the 12th instant, for the supply of the same in such quantities as may be required during next year, under the conditions specified in the Treasury notice of the 7th ultimo.

Schedules of the articles required may be obtained and samples seen at the Government Stores, Circular Quay, where forms of Tenders and all necessary information may be procured.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2nd May, 1868.

ATTEMPTED MURDER. — ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD. — WHEREAS, on the night of Tuesday, the 28th April ultimo, some person or persons fired a shot at Mr. John Gray, whilst returning from Kiama to his residence in the Longbrush: NOTICE is hereby given, that a Reward of One Hundred Pounds will be paid by the Government for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty person or persons, or any one of them; and, in addition to the above reward, his Excellency the Governor will be advised to extend her Majesty's free pardon to any person concerned in the outrage (not being the offender who actually fired the shot) who shall first give the required information.

HENRY PARKES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000. Established in 1803. Losses paid since foundation of the Society, £3,152,000. Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Chief Office, Adelaide, South Australia. Capital, £250,000.
Marine risks accepted on hulls, goods, freights, &c. Claims payable in Colonies, Calcutta, or London.
Local Director—JOHN ALGER, Esq.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
98, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds Invested 1,500,000
Annual Income, over £800,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies are now issued at lowest rates adequate to losses, and without reference to any fixed scale.
Insurers can rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses, the undersigned being empowered to settle all claims arising under the policies issued by them.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO INTENDING ASSURERS.—All new Insurances with participation effected after this date will become entitled to an increased share of the profits in accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the shareholders. Policies issued and claims settled by the undersigned without reference to England.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, Agents.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GOVERNOR:
His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh.
Invested funds £3,600,000
Annual revenue 660,000
Sydney Branch, 825, George-street,
DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman.
Thomas Skinner, Esq., F. H. Dangar, Esq.
Edward Flood, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE: Dr. J. C. Cox.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., can be obtained on application at the office in Sydney, or any of the agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital £1,000,000
Paid-up ditto 250,000
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
United Capital ..... £2,200,000.
Head Office—Melbourne.
Directors—Sydney Branch:
George Thorne, Esq. John De V. Lamb, Esq.
Insurances against Fire negotiated at reduced rates.
Policies issued to cover up to £10,000 on fire risks, and £20,000 marine, with claims payable in London, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, or wherever the Companies have representatives.
Chief Offices for New South Wales and Queensland, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 8th.
GRAND AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENT, tendered by the Garrick Dramatic Society in aid of the Funds of the School of Industry, on which occasion his Excellency the Earl and Countess of BELMORE have signified their intention of being present; also, Hon. E. Deas Thomson and the Ladies Committee.

By kind permission of Colonel Waddy and officers, the Band of the 50th Regiment will perform.
PROGRAMME.
Overture—"William Tell" ..... Rossini
Valse—"The Southern Beauties" ..... Gassner
Galop—"Orphee aux Enfers" ..... Offenbach
Polka—"The Cornstalk" ..... G. Thornton
Selection—"Don Carlos" ..... Verdi
Valse—"Il Garigolo" ..... Gassner
God Save the Queen.

The performances will commence with the admired Drama of
RETRIBUTION.
To conclude with the laughable Comedy of
HIS LAST LEGS.
Box Office now open.
Manager, H. N. MARSTON.
Stage Manager, G. R. BROOKE.

DANCING.—Mrs. WILLIAMS'S Quadrille party on Friday next. Assembly Rooms, 105, Elizabeth-st.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, for 1868.
Under the special Patronage of his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
His Excellency the Right Honorable the
EARL OF BELMORE,
and her Ladyship the
COUNTESS OF BELMORE.

Mr. W. SAURIN LYSTER has the honour to announce that he has made arrangements for an Opera Season at the Prince of Wales Opera House, when he will have the pleasure of introducing, in addition to the members of the Opera Company who have already appeared in Sydney, a company of Italian artistes, lately arrived from Europe, making in all
A GRAND COMBINATION
of
TWO OPERA COMPANIES.

ARTISTES.
Prima Donna,
Madame LUCY ESCOTT
Miss GERALDINE WARDEN.
(Her first appearance.)
Contralto,
Miss GEORGIA HODSON.
Secondo Donna,
Miss ADA KING
Mrs. ANDREWS.
Primi Tenori,
Mr. HENRY SQUIRES
Mr. ARMES BEAUMONT
(His first appearance in Sydney since his dreadful accident).
Secondo Tenori,
Mr. W. F. BAKER.
Primo Baritono,
Mr. J. H. SUTCLIFFE.
Primi Bassi
Mr. JOHN DE HAGA
Mr. J. E. KITTS.

NEW ENGAGEMENTS.
Prima Donna,
Signora IDA VITALI.
Primo Tenori,
Signor UGO DEVOTI.
Primo Baritoni,
Signor GUISEPPE BERTOLINI.
Primo Basso,
Signor PIETRO DE ANTONI.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. W. Lloyd.
Acting Manager ..... Mr. H. J. Beaumont.

GRAND ORCHESTRA
of over 20 Performers.
Conductor ..... Mr. John Hall.
FULL AND POWERFUL CHORUS.
Chorus Master ..... Mr. Richard White, R.A.M.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 11 and 12, will be performed for the first time in several years, Verdi's Grand Opera,
ERNANI.
Ernani ..... Mr. Henry Squires.
Don Carlos ..... Signor Guiseppe Bertolini (his first appearance).
Don Ruy Gomez d'Silva ..... Signor Pietro De Antoni (his first appearance).
Elvira ..... Madame Lucy Escott

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, May 13th and 14th, will be given Verdi's grand opera,
IL TROVATORE.
Manrico ..... Signor Ugo Devoti (his first appearance)
Count di Luna ..... Signor Guiseppe Bertolini (his second appearance)
Ferrando ..... Mr. J. E. Kitts
Azucena ..... Miss Georgia Hodson
Leonora ..... Signora Ida Vitali (her first appearance).

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss GERALDINE WARDEN and Mr. ARMES BEAUMONT.

Notwithstanding the enormous expense attending the engagement of these great artistes, there will be no increase in the
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle, 5s; Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Upper Circle, 1s.
Box office open from 10 till 3, daily, on and after Thursday, May 7th, 1868.
At Elvy and Co.'s Music Warerooms, 231, George-street, where seats can be secured six days in advance.
Application for season tickets and private boxes to be made at the Box Office.

OPERA NOTICE.
Full BAND REHEARSAL, FRIDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock sharp.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
FOR POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
DR CARR'S
UNRIVALLED and UNAPPROACHABLE SEANCES.
Grand SENSATIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS of the MYSTERIOUS SCIENCES of ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, PHRENO-MESMERISM, and ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.
THIS EVENING.
Gallery, 6d; upper circle, 6d; pit, 1s; stalls, 2s; dress circle, 2s 6d.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
BACHELDER'S
GRAND HISTORIC MIRROR,
and
MECHANICAL DIORAMA
of the
AMERICAN REBELLION,
illustrating all the principal events, from the firing of the first gun down to the surrender of General Lee and his entire Army to Lieutenant-General Grant.
New mechanical dioramas have been added by the proprietor at great expense as follows:—
Grand Naval Engagement between the
MERRIMAC and MONITOR,
in Hampton Roads.
Great Naval Combat between
the KEARSAGE and ALABAMA.
The most intricate piece of mechanism ever offered of
THE FUNERAL PROCESSION
in the City of Washington, of the late lamented
PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
Reserved Seats, 3s; Unreserved, 2s; Gallery, 1s.
Doors open at half-past 7; commence at 8 p.m.
Box office open from 10 to 1.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—SATURDAY, May 9th, Grand Day Performance. Children and schools half-price, to all parts of the house. Doors open at 2, commence at half-past 2.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION FROM AND TO WATSON'S BAY.
A Steamer will leave the Bay at 6.30, returning from Circular Quay at 11.30 on the evenings of THURSDAY (to day), Friday, and Saturday.
Fare to and fro, one shilling.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—The Committee of the Female School of Industry beg to give notice that they propose to hold the ANNUAL BALL in aid of the funds of that institution during the first week in June.

ST. PHILIP'S SCHOOL HOUSE.—Mr. COBLEY'S Benefit POSTPONED.
For particulars see to-morrow's HERALD.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
His Excellency the EARL OF BELMORE, and
The COUNTESS OF BELMORE.
Mrs. JOHN MEILLON
will give a
GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant,
at the
MASONIC HALL.
The PROGRAMME, which will be published on TO-MORROW, Friday, will comprise a choice selection of Pianoforte and Violin Solos and Vocal Music.
The Concert will commence at EIGHT o'clock precisely, and carriages may be ordered for 10 o'clock.
TICKETS—hall 5s, gallery 2s 6d—may be obtained at the various music warehouses; and at Messrs. Parrot, Brothers, Hunter-street; M'Mahon's, George-street; and Bozon's, and Sloper's, William-street.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT. An entertainment will be given by the above society THIS EVENING, 7th May, at the Temperance Hall.
Tickets—Front seats, 2s 6d; body of hall, 1s each—may be had of Messrs. Watson, Brickfield-hill; Bowen, Bathurst-street; M'Gregor, 320, George-street; Douglas, 79, Hunter-street; and at the establishment of the late Mr. J. Forrester, George-street. The proceeds will be handed to the Committee of the Prince Alfred Hospital Fund.
The door will be opened at half-past 7, performances to commence at 8 o'clock.
Conductor, T. W. CRAVEN, Esq., Organist to St. Andrew's Scots Church.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS, 267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.),
Sole Proprietors, and Managers
Mons. and Madame SOHIER.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission to the whole, 1s; children half-price.
Just added, O'FARRELL.

SYDNEY HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Practice THIS EVENING—"Ancient Mariner."
A. J. GRAY, Hon. Secretary.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Under the Management of Mr. Hoskins.
Stage Manager, Mr. Stuart O'Brien.
Genuine Triumph and Brilliant Success
of
MR. JAMES STARK,
THE EMINENT AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN.
By desire, Mr. STARK will appear THIS EVENING in his great impersonation of
CARDINAL DUC DE RICHLIEU,
and To-morrow (in consequence of its great success)
EVELYN, IN "MONEY."
Supported by Mr. HOSKINS and the Royal Victoria Star Company.
THIS EVENING, Thursday, May 7, will be presented Lord Lytton's celebrated play, entitled
RICHELIEU,
or
THE CONSPIRACY.
Cardinal Duc de Richelieu ..... Mr. JAMES STARK.
To conclude with
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
SATURDAY, Great Attraction—Shakespeare's
OTHELLO,
with a most powerful cast.
Othello ..... Mr. JAMES STARK
Iago ..... Mr. Hoskins.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; upper boxes, 1s; gallery, 6d.
Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Box office open from 11 till 3, where places can be secured.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—MR. JAMES STARK TO-NIGHT.

MR. JAMES STARK AS RICHELIEU, TO-NIGHT.

MR. JAMES STARK, TO-NIGHT.

THE EMINENT AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN, VICTORIA THEATRE, TO-NIGHT.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION.
President—Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, C.B.
Friendly Conference, Temperance Hall.
A full attendance is respectfully requested of those Gentlemen to whom invitations have been issued for the above Conference, which will be held on next SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
JOSEPH BOYS, Hon. Sec.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL FUND.
THIRTIETH LIST.
ERRATA.—In Auditor-General's Department, R. Birkett should be 10s, not 5s; E. Delpradio should be 5s, not 2s. In Messrs. Morton and Gordon's list, J. Wearne should read John Kearns.
Received from Messrs. Lenton and Smith, the sum of £62 8s. 6d., being the proceeds of a benefit at the Prince of Wales Theatre, on the 5th May, in aid of the Hospital Fund.
Conference of Municipal Delegates, being a surplus in the hands of the treasurer, the Rev. R. Mansfield £0 15

RAYMOND TERRACE.

A. H. Jacob	£2	2	0	Sarah A. Towns	0	2	
A Friend	0	5	0	Rev. W. J. Davis			
Sarah Barber	0	1	0	Port Macquarie	1	0	

The Establishment of the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

A. J. Ralston	5	0	0	Leslie J. Park	0	5	
A Friend	1	0	0	Arthur R. Blackett	0	5	
William Brade	1	0	0	A Friend	0	5	
Joseph Fogg, jun.	0	10	0	Chas. J. Brown	0	5	
J. Bagot Stack	0	10	0	Donor	0	10	
J. Stewart, 35, Union-street	0	2	6	Elizabeth Mathers	0	2	
				Mrs. Amplet	0	1	
Mrs. Stewart	0	1	0	Agnes J. Stewart	0	1	
Robert Mathers	0	2	6				

Collected at the Glebe by J. H. GOODART and J. S. HARRISON (Sixth List).

William Downing	1	1	0	Mrs. Divine	0	0	
William Munro	1	0	0	Mrs. Parsons	0	1	
Mrs. Munro	1	10	0	J. F. Robberts	0	2	
Alexander Munro	0	10	0	Mrs. Robberts	0	2	
Lizzie Munro	0	10	0	J. F. Robberts, jun.	0	1	
J. W. Munro	0	10	0	F. C. Robberts	0	1	
Robert Webber	0	1	0	Sarah Robberts	0	1	
L. T. C.	0	2	6	D. C. Robberts	0	1	
Mr. Pritchard	0	2	6	Mrs. Mackay	1	0	
John Dowling	0	0	6	James Hurley	1	1	
John Stacey	0	2	6	Mrs. Loveday	0	1	
C. Fahernbach	0	2	6	John Kelly	0	10	
J. B. Elphinstone	1	0	0	Mrs. Kelly	0	10	
Mrs. Morley	0	2	6	John H. Goodlet	10	0	
W. Elphinstone, sen.	0	10	0	Mrs. Goodlet	5	0	
Mrs. Elphinstone	0	10	0	Margaret Watson	0	10	
R. L. Elphinstone	0	5	0	Mary Hodgetts	0	10	
G. B. Elphinstone	0	2	6	Frederick Huntley	0	10	

Grand Total .. .. £15,122 19s. 9d.
EDWARD KNOX, } Honorary
WALTER LAMB, } Treasurers.
May 6th, 1868.

PARTIES LEAVING THE COLONY are respectfully informed that the undersigned undertake Sale of Furniture, &c., on the most reasonable terms.
Cash advanced at Bank interest on goods intended for sale.
The spacious rooms of the undersigned afford unrivalled accommodation for the display of Furniture, Carriages, Oil Paintings, Works of Art, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Auctioneers.
Cid Bank of Australasia,
239, George-street, and
The Australian Auction Rooms,
Pitt and O'Connell streets.

PCULLEN
Forwarding Agent, Singleton.
AGENT FOR THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Carriage engaged at the lowest current rates; railway charges and wool carriage paid if required. Goods received and promptly forwarded via Newcastle or Morpeth, as may suit the convenience and wishes of shippers. FREIGHT OBTAINED AT THE LOWEST RATES OFFERED if shipped by the H. R. N. S. N. Co.
NO COMMISSION CHARGES.

ONE TREE HILL! ONE TREE HILL!—W. G. ORBELL, late of the Royal Hotel of Hartley, begs to inform his patrons of the Western District and the public in general, that he has taken the above named Hotel, immediately adjoining the Railway Terminus at One Tree Hill. Parties visiting the district will find superior accommodation. Horses taken on livery on the most liberal terms; also loose boxes, good paddocks with superior groom. Saddle horses and buggies on hire.
W. G. ORBELL, Proprietor, Royal Hotel, One Tree Hill.

RAILWAY TO ONE TREE HILL.
F. G. MARKWELL respectfully informs the travelling public, his coach will meet every train to convey his patrons to and from his old established hotel,
THE ROSE INN, LITTLE HARTLEY.
F. G. MARKWELL takes this opportunity of returning his best thanks to his many friends for the patronage so liberally accorded to him hitherto, and to assure them nothing shall be wanting—by a good table, with clean and comfortable domestic arrangements—to merit a continuance of their support.
Good stabling, coachhouse, and paddocks, with every care taken of horses and vehicles; charges moderate.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. ANDREW LENEHAN is in no way connected with our firm, but the whole of the staff, who have had the management of the business for many years, will continue the same under the present firm.
RAPHAEL and CO.,
late Lenehan and Co.,
Upholsterers and Cabinet Makers, Castlereagh-street.

ANDREW LENEHAN, having found it necessary to withdraw from his late establishment, now occupied by Raphael and Co., has the satisfaction to announce his intention of continuing the business in all its branches.
He has removed to suitable premises, 143, Pitt-street, where the patronage of his customers and friends will be duly appreciated.
April 21st, 1868.

LAWSON and CARTER, CABINETMAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
Messrs. L. and C. beg to return sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the kind patronage they have received during the past two years, and now have the pleasure to inform them that, finding their present premises insufficient for their increased trade, they have taken that very extensive building formerly occupied by S. A. Joseph, Esq., No. 249, George-street South, two doors north of the London Chartered Bank, and have converted it into a range of magnificent show rooms, which they intend to open on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, with a large stock of new goods of the most choice modern designs, just to hand per Ben Lomond and other late arrivals.
Jamison-street, May 3rd, 1868.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.—His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. POLDING, Archbishop of Sydney, will lay the FOUNDATION STONE of St. Vincent's new Hospital, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m. Friends of the institution are requested to attend.

SOUTH HEAD LIGHTHOUSE and BOTANY BAY.—Four-horse OMNIBUSES leave King-street every SUNDAY, at 2.30 p.m., for the above places; returning at 5 p.m. Fares, 1s. Cheapest and best drive out.

GUNS, RIFLES, and PISTOLS.—C. COWLES has the honour to announce that he has just received, per ship Northampton, a splendid assortment of highly-finished FIREARMS, to which he begs to call the attention of the sporting community and public in general, comprising—

Breech-loading double guns	Duck guns
Breech-loading single guns	Saloon pistols
Breech-loading needle rifles	Tranter's revolvers
Muzzle-loading guns	Tranter's breech-loading pistols
Muzzle-loading rifles, small bore	Sharp's repeaters
Walkingstick guns	Gun cases
Youths' guns	Game bags.
Air-cane guns	

Ammunition and implements of every description.
The trade supplied with gunstocks and other material.
Cannon House, 205, Pitt-street.

JUPITER'S BELTS AND MOONS, Saturn's Rings, Phases of Venus and Mars, and the Companion to the Polar Star, seen distinctly with the £5 TELESCOPE. It will also define the shot marks on a target two miles, marks on a sheep's back five miles, and time by a church clock ten miles.
This instrument is guaranteed in writing to perform the whole of the above. It has a 3-inch achromatic object glass, two eyepieces, &c., with portable metal tripod stand.
Copies of numerous testimonials, including Lord Rosse's, sent free.
The price of the whole complete, £7 5s; which includes freight and insurance, £1 5s; tin-lined packing case, 10s; and French-polished case, fittings, lock, and key, 10s.
S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians to the Government, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London, England.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.—STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.—JOSEPH GILLOTT, Victoria Works, Birmingham, respectfully directs the attention of the commercial public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable excellence of his productions, which, for quality of material, easy action, and great durability, will insure universal preference. Every packet bears the fac-simile of his signature. They can be obtained retail of every dealer in the world; wholesale at the works, Graham-street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John-street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch-street, London.

EX NINEVEH.—Half-pint Salads, Table Vinegar, Jordan Almonds, 7 lb. tins; Amber Rosin, Tapioca, Carbonate Soda, Preserved Vegetables, De R. J. and Co.'s Sperms, Cream Tartar, Tartaric Acid. E. CHAPMAN and CO.

COPPER BOILERS, Stills, Copper Work of every description, manufactured.
W. ROBISON, 67, Sussex-street.

HARTLEY KEROSENE BURNING OIL.—The difficulties in manufacture are at length completely overcome. The oil is now equal to any produced for brilliancy and economy in burning. The prejudice against it has at length disappeared, so that in the coming winter it is expected it will find universal favour. A large reduction in price for trade parcels. Depot, 305, George-street, near Wynyard-street.
R. NOTT, Agent.

ADELAIDE OATEN HAY—a prime sample—for SALE. BROWN and SON, Brown's Wharf.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—GUINNESS and CO.'S EXTRA STOUT. We beg respectfully to inform Merchants and Shippers for the India Market that we have recently made such arrangements with the Brewery as will enable us in future to execute any orders for Bottled Stout, with which they may favour us, with promptness, and on the best terms. SPARKS, MOLINE, and CO., Sole Consignees, London.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.
THOMAS BARKER'S MARYLAND.
The undersigned, appointed agent for the above, is prepared to supply wholesale orders and families.
Prices on application.
O. B. RESWORTH, Circular Quay.

J. G. WALLER'S CASH PRICES.—Every article warranted sound and genuine as imported, and delivered by the two gallons or single dozen and upwards, to any part of the city and suburbs.

Port and sherry	21s per dozen
Ditto ditto	9s per gallon
London-bottled ale and porter ..	9s per dozen
Ditto ditto, in pints	6s 6d ditto ditto
Claret	21s ditto ditto
Pale brandy	25s ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, very fine	42s ditto ditto
Martell's brandy, either dark or pale	20s per gallon
West India rum	20s ditto ditto
Key brand gin, large size ..	45s per case
Burnett's old tom	36s per case.

Draught ales of various brands at lowest market rates. Country orders promptly attended to.
J. G. WALLER,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
185, Pitt-street,
(Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.
JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

A MIDDLE-AGED person wishes for a SITUATION as Housekeeper, where there are one or two single gentlemen. No. 11, Whey-terrace, Mill-street, Pyrmont.

AS GOVERNESS, a young Lady, having three afternoons in the week disengaged, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT. English, French, music, and singing. Highest references given. Address R. L., Mr. Pratt, chemist, 519, George-street.

BUILDING SHARES.—Wanted a few, paid up. Brown, care of Larter, South Head Road.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. Apply Rowe's Drug Stores.

FURNISHED HOUSE wanted, in suburbs, 5 rooms, &c.; rent moderate. C. H. Rooke, 76, King-street.

GOVERNESS Wanted to proceed to New England, must be thoroughly competent to teach the ordinary branches, as well as music, drawing, languages, &c. Apply by letter to Mrs. J. D. M'Lean, Quiraing, Edgecliff Road.

MACQUARIE-STREET, North.—Wanted, first-class HOUSE; rent no object. C. H. Rooke, 76, King-st.

MILCH COW WANTED. Apply to Walter Lamb, Macleay-street.

MUSICAL.—Wanted, to know whether a single copy of the MOUSETRAP MAN'S WALTZ is to be had in Sydney, for which 10s will be paid—the same having been advertised for sale in yesterday's HERALD, N., HERALD Office; by letter.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Wanted a Female COOK. Apply 10 a.m.

STORE PIGS.—Wanted to purchase a lot. Apply to James E. King, Jericho steaming-down, Windsor.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a First-class DRESS-COAT MAKER. Apply 15, Hunter-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, COAT and TROUSER MAKERS. Apply 279, George-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, Trousers made by machine. 66, Market-street, near Elizabeth-street.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted a respectable Young MAN. Lenehan, Bros., George-st. No drunkard need apply.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a good COAT-MAKER. Temple of Fashion, 174, Pitt-street.

TRUSTWORTHY Servant MAN, can groom, garden, milk and drive, and be useful. 98, Market-street.

TO SADDLERS.—Wanted, to APPRENTICE a respectable Youth to the trade. W. Grace, Enmore.

TO TAILORS.—Good Coat HANDS wanted at Cohen, Brothers, and Co.'s, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Good Coat HANDS wanted at Cohen, Brothers, and Co.'s, George-street.

TO BUS PROPRIETORS and others.—HORSE-HIRE required for the conveyance of the Insurance Company's Brigade fire-engines to and from practice, fires, &c. C. Bown, Superintendent Fire Brigade, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, Two MACHINISTS, with own machines; also one to work Singer's. 171, Gloucester-street.

WANTED, two good DRESSMAKERS. Mrs. Williams, 95, Jubilee-terrace, Paddington-st., Woollo.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; also, a NURSEGIRL. 85, York-st., from 10 till 12.

WANTED, a SHINGLER, to do a small job. G. Richardson, 167, York-street.

WANTED, a RUNNER, for a Boarding-house. 180, Prince-street.

WANTED, 2 WAITERS, Second COOK, BOOTS, and KITCHEN MAN. Tattersall's.

WANTED, a LAD. Henry C. Rice, butcher, Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply at the Gas Hotel, Kent-street.

WANTED, a MAN for the kitchen; generally useful. Currency Lass Hotel.

WANTED, a First-class MACHINIST, for Singer's Noiseless MACHINE. No. 20, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a COOPER. Apply to the Clerk, Tattersall's Hotel, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED, second-hand Double-seated BUGGY, light, in good condition. 66, William-st., Woollo.

WANTED, a useful little GIRL, about 14. Apply 11 and 12 o'clock, 4, Francis-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a young MAN, to assist in making small goods. E. S. Hulls, 567, George-street South.

WANTED, a GIRL, accustomed to children, 52, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, a CARPENTER, short job. 64, Upper-Fort-street, 11 o'clock, THIS DAY.

WANTED, a second-hand BILLIARD TABLE. Apply, by letter, to S. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a BAKER; good hand. Apply by letter, A. G. Cardinal, Parramatta.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as NURSE and Housemaid. Mrs. H. Solomon, 133, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a BLACKSMITH. Apply, Goodwin, late Bayliss's, 468, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, Protestant, must be able to wash well. 350, George-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOURMAID. Mrs. R. P. Simpson, Potts Point.

WANTED, a young Girl as General SERVANT. 583, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, two APPRENTICES to Mantle Work. 18, Argyle-place, Millar's Point.

WANTED, a GALVANIZED IRON WORKER, to roof a store. 486, George-street.

WANTED, a WAITER at Petty's Hotel. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED, a NURSE-GIRL. Mrs. H. Myers, 666, Elizabeth-street, Strawberry Hills.

WANTED, a COACH-BODY MAKER. W. T. Angus, 185, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, two BAKERS. James M'Burney, Rushcutter's Bay.

WANTED, respectable young Woman, as BARMAID. Cohen's Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, to SELL, an OMNIBUS CAR. Apply Vickery and Cooke, Glebe.

WANTED, for the country, a competent WOOL-SORTER. W. B., Woolpack Inn, Haymarket.

WANTED, a WAITER. Apply M'Grath and Punch, George-street.

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL. Apply this morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, 94, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as House and Parlour Maid; good reference. T. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, three Married Couples for Stations—one for Queensland. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY, and to be otherwise useful. 320, George-street.

WANTED, a Second-hand light DRAY, or Spring Cart and Harness; state price to J. W., HERALD.

WANTED, to Purchase, a CHEMIST'S ESTABLISHMENT. Apply by letter E. P., 252, George-st.

WANTED, a H.P. STEAM-ENGINE and Boiler, cylinder about 11 inch. Talbot's, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a thorough General Servant; Protestant (2 in family). Pembroke Villa, Johnston-st., Balmain.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the cup-making. Apply A. M. Banman, 444, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a single MAN, accustomed to driving a dray. Apply to W. Long, Ultimo-street.

WANTED, a PARTNER in the Bakery Business. Apply Lamb Inn, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as General SERVANT, at Hopson's, 598, George-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL. Apply No. 346, Elizabeth-street, near Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a Paid TEACHER. Apply 106, Harrington-street.

WANTED, a strong young GIRL, as General Servant. Wages, 6s. 20, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, for general work, about 16 or 17 years old. 14, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY for the forge. Wheeler and Short, Newtown.

WANTED, four good DRESS and MANTLE MAKERS. Apply Miss M'Kinnon and M'Leanon, 342, George-street.

WANTED, known, Mullagatawny Soup, Fish, Rump Steaks, Pudding, Joints, Pancakes, Fritters, for 6d. 635, George-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, by a respectable Girl, a SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid; two years' reference. Mrs. Donnelly, 83, William-street.

WANTED, a first-class COACH JOBBING HAND and a COACH WHEELER. Apply to H. Vickery and Cooke, Invincible Coach Works, Glebe.

WANTED, Poodle PUPS; Spanish, Cochin, Dorking, Game, or other fancy FOWLS. W. Neave, George-street Markets.

WANTED, to Hire, for three